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JERUSALEM TEL AVIV
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Column One
BY
David Courtney

SPECULATION trails doggedly behind the diplomat. It is a fair speculation that yesterday's visits of the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Monnett Davis; the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Evans; and the French Charge d'Affaires, M. Yves Debroise, to the Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, bore some relation to the three-Power declaration of 1950. We know that they concerned the angry state of affairs along the Israel-Jordan border, where, to constant plundering incursions across the frontier into Israel has been added organised sabotage, of which the mine-laying incident on railway tracks near Kalkilya is the most recent and conspicuous example. And from there, especially in view of Jordan's formal appeal to the Powers, it is reasonable to move to the supposition that the signatories to the tripartite declaration of 1950 are considering what might be done, within the terms of the declaration, to ease an ugly border situation. The Government in Amman also invoked the Anglo-Jordan Treaty, which promises them British help in the case of aggression. It could not have been more than an elaborate gesture. Israel's response to mounting Arab banditry along the frontier may have been sharp: it was not aggression; and Jordan's elaboration to the level of its treaty with Britain, of a state of affairs which the Jordanian authorities have allowed to get out of hand, could only have been intended to serve as propaganda.

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A TENSE frontier situation has developed out of lawlessness rather than from threatening or provocative measures of a military kind. There have been no alarming military movements. There seems to be no reason, on the evidence, to suppose that anyone is contemplating war. If anything, it is the absence of adequate and effective regular forces from the Jordan side of the frontier which is a main cause of the increase in border incidents. On the Arab side, where six discontented village communities and large bodies of sullen refugees with a grievance against the Jews and small sense of loyalty to Amman considerable responsibility for frontier law and order seems to have been left to the National Guard. This body is recruited from among the disaffected Palestinian Arabs, is officially armed, and appears to be subject only to the authority of village and encampment mukhtars. It is not surprising to be told that the National Guard often makes common cause with the marauders. And therefore it is not surprising to learn that Israel's frontier units have had to take severe measures from their side in order to put a stop to armed Arab forays which had begun to take very heavy toll of valuable property and to sabotage important development work over a large area.

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BUT let us not talk of war. In a situation that has grown as tense as it has along the Israel-Jordan border, the risk of warlike act and warlike response becomes serious; but at the present stage there is still a chance of restoring discipline and order along the frontier and that chance should be encouraged. Although some official Jordan connivance in the frontier infractions, plundering raids and sabotage has been charged on good evidence, it seems probable that the Government in Amman has not itself deliberately sought the trouble. In any event, it should be possible to convince Amman of the necessity for maintaining responsible control in the frontier areas and of reverting, in cooperation with the Israel authorities, to the effective use of machinery for keeping to a minimum the illegal crossing of the frontier. Clearly, someone must put a stop to it, by some reasonable means; and not leave it until exasperation counsels the means of war.

Jerusalem, February 6.

Dutch Flood Toll 1,320; Peril Less But Persisting

THE HAGUE, Thursday. — The death toll on the fifth day of Holland's cataclysmic floods rose to 1,320, according to official figures. It is reported that 300,000 persons have been rendered destitute and 700,000 others are in distress.

For a million inhabitants in the southwest of the country, the floods continue to be a menace. New breaks in the dykes, torn out by 80 k.p.h. gales last night, threaten more communities. The two most critically threatened areas are Duiveland, on the island of Schouwen, and Goeree on the island of Overflakkee.

An international flotilla staged a dramatic rescue of 3,000 persons from the twin towns of Oude Tonge early this morning. Half of the survivors had huddled together for five agonizing nights on a dyke which threatened to dissolve at any moment.

Off the east coast of Britain this evening, the sea level was rising dangerously. Gales along the Yorkshire coastline reached 100 k.p.h. (*AP, Reuter*)

Watersnood 53

Contributions to "Watersnood 1953", the fund for victims of the Holland floods, soared to IL.2,236 yesterday, only two days after the fund was opened.

Blankets and medical supplies were sent direct to Amsterdam by the Magen David Adom by K.L.M., while clothing from the Jewish Agency's emergency stores were sent to Paris free of charge by El Al. From the French capital they will be sent through the Agency's offices.

The WIZO Executive has instructed a number of its federations abroad to divert immediately to Holland shipments of warm clothing that were destined for WIZO institutions in Israel.

Minister's Thanks

The Netherlands Minister, Jhr. M. P. M. van Karnebeek, called at the Jewish Agency yesterday to express his gratitude for the gifts of clothing. He noted that the contributions were particularly appreciated in view of Israel's economic conditions. He was received by the Acting Chairman of the Executive, Mr. Zalman Shazar, and by Moshe Kol.

Mr. W.S. Morrison, Speaker of the House of Commons, sent the following cable yesterday to Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, Knesset Speaker:

"I am deeply grateful to you for your telegram of sympathy for the British people in their sorrow caused by the grievous floods. Please convey to all the Members of the Knesset the sincere appreciation of all Members of the House of Commons."

A message from Mr. Van Cauvelaert, President of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, to Mr. Sprinzak said:

"The Belgium Parliament was deeply moved by the expressions of sympathy and encouragement of the Knesset in connection with the terrible disaster that has befallen our country. The House has asked me to convey to the Members of the Knesset our deep-felt thanks."

(Flood Fund—P. 3)

Wind Storm Breaks Across Israel

The strong winds which suddenly began to blow across Israel last night were caused by a depression which has formed over Cyprus, the Meteorological Service at Lydda informed *The POST*. It is not thought that the storm will last long.

By 8 p.m. strong gusts of wind were blowing sand about the roadways of Tel Aviv. Light rain began to fall later.

J'lem to Pay 9p.c. More for Power

Electricity rates in Jerusalem will go up eight to nine per cent in a fortnight and not by 31 to 150 per cent as reported in the press yesterday on the basis of figures obtained from the Knesset's Finance Committee.

The error was due to the fact that consumers now pay a 14.6 fuel surcharage for each kilowatt hour. By including this surcharge in the new basic rate, the latter jumps by 31 to 150 per cent (as reported) but in fact the total increase in cost to the consumer is only about nine per cent.

Mr. A. M. Rakover, of the Electricity Authority, explained that since there was no likelihood that the price of fuel would drop below the level of January, 1948, it was decided to transfer 14 pruta of the surcharge to the new basic rate. This would leave a fuel surcharge of only 0.6 pruta.

On this basis, electricity rates for domestic lighting would rise by 8.7 to 11 per cent; power for industrial consumption, about one-third of the current consumed in Jerusalem, would rise from 3.5 to 9.6 per cent. The average of the increases would therefore be only 9 to 9 per cent, corresponding to the rise in P.E.C. rates in the rest of the country.

Eden Assures House On U.S. Formosa Move

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said today that the British Government was convinced the new American policy on Formosa implied no aggressive intention against Communist China.

He told the House of Commons that close and cordial relations had been established with American Secretary of State John Foster Dulles during his visit to London, and the Government felt quite confident no steps would be taken which could have far reaching international reaction without Britain having a chance to express her views beforehand.

"I say those words entirely on my own responsibility." Mr. Dulles, he said, had made it clear he could make no commitments while he was on his fact-finding tour of Europe.

Mr. Eden was speaking for the Government in a debate initiated by the Opposition. Mr. Herbert Morrison opened the debate declaring "there is a real risk that there might be major trouble between mainland China forces and forces from Formosa."

He declared Mr. Eisenhower's decision seemed to be almost an incitement to Chiang to attack the mainland in strength with the implied guarantee that the American navy would not interfere if such an attack was made.

Mr. Eden said it seemed to him the restraint of the Americans had been quite remarkable in view of the fact that they had 128,000 casualties in Korea, and that must have affected many American homes.

"We know quite well what is the broad strategy which the Communists are trying to impose on the West in this part of the world. It is an attempt to pin down our forces there, as far as possible to scatter our effort, and thus weaken our strength in the essential theatre, which is Europe.

"I am sure the U.S. Government understands that well," he said.

U.S. REJECTING CHINESE OFFER

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). —State Department spokesman Michael McDermott dismissed as "old stuff" yesterday's offer by Chinese Premier Chou En-lai to end the Korean war on the earlier U.N. truce terms.

U.K.-U.S. Unity Vital

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).—Mr. Eden did his utmost tonight to restrain anti-American feeling in the House. He clearly feels that the unity of Britain and the United States is so vital to the maintenance of world peace that it must transcend the occasional differences between Washington and London on policy issues.

It is clear from his statement tonight that both he and Churchill in turn tried to prevent the decision to deneutralise Formosa—and failed.

EDEN, BUTLER FOR U.S. NEXT MONTH

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. R.A. Butler have fixed their visit to Washington for early next month, the Foreign Office announced today. The visit will last a few days and will be devoted to economic talks based on the recent Commonwealth conference.

BIG 4 TALKS ON AUSTRIA TODAY

LONDON, Thursday, (UP). — British, French, Russian and American Deputy Foreign Ministers have agreed to meet here tomorrow afternoon to discuss the Austrian peace treaty, it was officially announced tonight.

Dulles Asks Europe Join Armed Union

BONN, Thursday (AP).—American Secretary of State John Foster Dulles today called upon continental Europe to put away its "old dangerous rivalries" and quickly join an armed union to "provide the indispensable cornerstone of a strong Atlantic community."

Mr. Dulles and Mutual Security Director Harold Stassen flew here from London today after talks with British Ministers. After a brief preliminary meeting with Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, they began a series of conferences with German and Allied leaders which will virtually fill their 21-hour stay here.

After his first talk with Mr. Adenauer Mr. Dulles read a brief formal statement to the press. He praised the Chancellor as "one of the great post-war statesmen who has the vision to move forward and realise the possibilities of the future."

He said that he and Mr. Stassen were making their fact-finding tour of the six nations which have signed the treaty to create a European Defence Army because, "We believe these countries stand on the threshold of a great evolutionary change which will supplant national rivalries with unity."

Czechs Reject Israel Reply on Kubovy

LONDON, Thursday. — Czechoslovakia today received and rejected as a "falsification, distortion" and as being "full of lies," the Israel reply to the Czechoslovak note demanding the recall of the Israel Minister in Prague, Dr. Arye Kubovy. Prague Radio reported.

Czechoslovakia claimed that the Israel reply, "which had unreservedly rejected the demand for the recall of Dr. Kubovy, was rejected because of its untrue content and offensive form."

The Radio went on to repeat accusations that Dr. Kubovy had carried out "diplomatic espionage" against Czechoslovakia. According to the broadcast, the Czechoslovak Government had rejected the Israel reply in a note to the Israel Government which also charged Dr. Kubovy's predecessor, Mr. Ehud Avriel, with having "wormed his way" into Zionist organizations in Czechoslovakia and harming the country's economy by providing exit permits for "Jewish capitalists." (AP, Reuter)

Partial Money Decontrol Sought

HAIFA, Thursday. — "I am fighting for the abolition of foreign currency controls, at least on the 15 per cent of the currency that the Government obtains indirectly," Dr. Peretz Bernstein, Minister of Commerce and Industry, told a gathering of Haifa business men here this afternoon.

The situation in the currency exchange rates field was "chaotic." Besides the three official rates, there were "numberless" other rates which the Government has not fixed.

Some persons feared control abolition, because they were afraid that it would raise the exchange rate. The Minister thought however, that there was no such danger, if during the transition period, the Government would not raise the present volume of means of payment.

The Minister announced that he would reorganize the Investment Centre. He doubted whether there was still scope for many more industries, except basic enterprises, in the country. We should encourage investments in building and real estate, he thought.

BUILDING PERMITS FREED

Building contractors need no longer obtain a building permit from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry before beginning construction, a Ministry spokesman said yesterday in Jerusalem.

The regulation aimed at giving the Ministry better supervision over construction materials, has now become unnecessary because of the few buildings going up at present, he said.

Controls on the price and allocation of building materials remain in force, he said.

ISRAEL SEEKING MORE WHEAT

WASHINGTON, Thursday, (INA).—The Israel delegate to the International Wheat Council conference here, Dr. Ludwig Samuel, is pressing for an increased allocation this year, in view of the rich Australian harvest. Last year's allocation of 158,00 tons has already been provisionally increased to 160,000 tons.

$4m. of Second Grant-in-Aid Are Released by U.S.

The release of $4.02m. for January from the second U.S. Grant-in-Aid, and of IL.1.6m. from the Counterpart Fund of the first Grant, was announced in Jerusalem yesterday by Mr. Y. Bach, Director of the Finance Ministry's Grant-in-Aid Department. This brings the total released from the $70.2m. Grant for the 1952-53 fiscal year to $51.4m.

The Counterpart Fund of the first Grant is about IL.31m. and plans for its use have already been submitted. Projects costing IL.26.1m. have already been authorized, but actual releases, including this week's IL.1.6m. amount to IL.7.7m. According to rough estimates, the Counterpart Fund of the second Grant will amount to about IL.48m., with a possible margin of error of IL.8m.

Most for Fuel

The $4.02m. released are divided as follows: fuel, $950,000; fodder (increased by $500,000 because of the drought), $900,000; medical instruments, $600,000; irrigation pumps and motors, $500,000; industrial equipment, $420,000; agricultural equipment, $400,000; spare parts for transport and agricultural machines, $300,000; insecticides, $50,000.

The IL.26.1m. Counterpart Fund includes the following projects: housing, IL.10.7; agriculture, IL.10m. (including IL.8m. for irrigation); industry, IL. 2.8m.; health, IL.1.2m.; and communications, IL.1m.

The Counterpart Funds are part of the income of the Development Budget. About half the Fund is to be invested directly by the Government in Government projects and the rest given as loans for development projects. Until now, with the exception of agriculture, most of the sums were invested directly because there was no fixed procedure for loans.

Counterpart Fund Loans Aimed to Improve Economy

TEL AVIV, Thursday (USIS). — The agreement for the use of counterpart funds, generated under grant-in-aid dollar releases, for agricultural, industrial and municipality loans was signed this week by Mr. Jacob Bach, Director of the Grant-in-Aid office of the Finance Ministry and Mr. Bruce McDaniel, Technical Cooperation Administration Director in Israel.

These loans of counterpart funds will be made only for projects which will further the essential economic development of Israel, which will contribute to the economic self-sufficiency of the nation, and will further the efforts of the country to stabilize its economy. They will be on a non-discriminatory basis. The funds which have been earmarked for loan purposes are in the process of being released against approved proposals.

The agreement provides for a procedure of approval between the Israel Government and the US-TCA staff.

State Unified Education Plan Approved

A four-point blueprint for State education which was outlined by the Minister of Education, Prof. B. Dinur, at a meeting of the Committee for State Education in Jerusalem yesterday, was accepted by all members of the Committee present.

The following principles will be taken into account, Prof. Dinur stated: a) the abolition of the dependence of schools on parties and organizations; b) a minimum curriculum to be introduced in all schools; c) the guarantee of religious education for all children of parents who request it; and d) the exemption of the right of parents to a diversity in education, which, however, would be under the control of the Ministry of Education.

Jordan Can Restore Border Peace, Israel Tells Britain

Britain Wants Border Peace

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — Britain has formally warned Israel to avoid incidents and keep the peace with Jordan, it was announced at the Foreign Office today. The British Ambassador to Israel, Sir Francis Evans, gave the warning to the Israel Government yesterday. It was reinforced today in representations made to the Israel Ambassador here, Mr. Eliahu Elath, in a lengthy meeting with the Assistant Under-Secretary of State Sir Reginald James Bowker, a spokesman stated.

The American and French governments have been informed of the British note.

The British statement pointed out the "necessity for the Israel Government to take all possible steps within its power to avoid incidents along the Jordan border," the spokesman said. It stressed the "need to maintain the stability of the area in line with the 1950 tripartite declaration on Middle Eastern stability and security."

Britain also informed the Jordan Government that "Her Majesty's Government stands by the 1948 Anglo-Jordan treaty," the spokesman said. This had been made clear to the Israel Government and to its Ambassador in London.

No U.K. Action

Britain did not anticipate any specific action. "The treaty was invoked in general terms," the spokesman added. The Government made it clear in its representations today that incidents of the nature complained of by Jordan should be avoided in the interests of the stability of the Middle East where efforts were now in progress to reach a broad defence settlement.

Jordan is entitled to ask for British military aid in accordance with the first article of the Anglo-Jordan treaty, an Amman Foreign Ministry spokesman stated yesterday afternoon, according to ANA. The recent Jewish attacks on Jordan territory were open acts of aggression.

The treaty, which was negotiated in 1948, as a revision of the 1945 treaty, provides for mutual military aid should either country become involved in hostilities and for concerted defence measures should such hostilities become imminent, in addition to other articles.

U.S. Concerned Over Middle East Tension

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). State Department officials said here yesterday that it remained American policy "not to countenance warfare" in the Middle East. The Department was keeping in close touch with developments that might lead to serious trouble between Israel and Jordan, a spokesman said.

Mr. Henry Byroade, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, expressed his Government's "concern over the mounting tension" between the two Governments in the last few days to Israel and Jordan diplomatic representatives.

Commenting on recent border incidents, the "New York Times" today said, "We are reminded again that the Middle East is an area of friction and danger... The Arabs retain their intense hostility and fears that Israel is the beachhead of "Western Imperialism"... If ever a State was encircled by potential enemies, Israel is such a one. And to her worries is now added the anti-Semitism of Russia which some think presages a bid for Arab friendship.

"All this adds up to an inflammatory atmosphere which must not be permitted to become too hot.

"Relations between Israel and Britain are friendly and the British role must necessarily be a pacifying one," the "Times" said.

Cairo Asks I.E.200m. Loan from Germany

CAIRO, Thursday (AP).— Egypt is asking Germany for EL. 200m. in long-term credits for a wide range of services and materials as her price for preventing an Arab League boycott over the Israel reparations.

Egypt would repay with the bulk of her cotton over a long period.

The Egyptians today asked the Germans to construct or provide:

1. A powerful radio transmitter.
2. A long-distance telephone line from Cairo and telephone equipment for all major cities.
3. Renovation of all government-controlled transport systems, including rail and highway equipment.
4. Irrigation systems for the desert area and methods of finding water, including artificial rain-producing devices, and
5. Construction of dams for power and irrigation below Aswan.

Adenauer Promises Hearing by Feb. 20

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — The reparations agreement will be tabled in the German Bundestag (Upper House of the Parliament) by February 20, according to a recent decision by the West German government, Mr. Yitzhak Raphael, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, said here today, upon his return by El Al from Paris, where he had met Dr. Nahum Goldmann.

The German government decision was taken after consultation with the West German delegation now in Egypt.

T.A. Plans Room Tax For Unemployment Relief

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Municipality will seek the Town Council's approval for an unemployment levy on the basis of a room tax if such a tax is passed by the Knesset. The Minister of Interior, Mr. Israel Rokach, is expected to table a Bill permitting the levy of an unemployment rate next week.

The Municipal Finance Committee, at its meeting last night, drew up a plan which has not yet been accepted, but which represents roughly the levy which would be collected: IL.3 for one room, IL.7 for two rooms, IL.12 for three; IL.20 for four and IL.30 for five room flats.

The Municipality will also appeal to big firms and financial institutions in the city to contribute to its jobless fund.

A special fund for the collection of 100,000 working days worth of cash was set up yesterday by the labour councils of Ramat Gan and Givatayim. The councils appealed to both Municipalities for their support. Ramat Gan and Givatayim have a total of 1,800 workless. The Ramat Gan Municipality this week dismissed 15 per cent of its workers in an economy drive. The workers were fully compensated.

MORE HAIFA JOBLESS; VIOLENCE AT EXCHANGES

HAIFA, Thursday.—There are now 2,600 unemployed registered in Haifa Labour Exchanges, some of them for as long as three months. Only emergency work for the Municipality has alleviated the situation.

Exchange officials expect 1,500 more to lose their jobs during the next fortnight. The Exchange secretary tonight decided to ask the Municipality to impose an unemployment tax.

About 300 unemployed today demonstrated, carrying black flags, in Ir Hamifratz and stoned passing buses after they had attacked the Histadrut's secretariat who escaped. At Kfar Ata, the Exchange's secretary was beaten up.

During the week police were called to the Tirat Hacarmel Exchange and were in turn attacked. The secretary of the Kiryat Yam Exchange was confined to bed following an assault by workers. The Kfar Hamaccabim Exchange had to stop work as jobless set up road blocks at the ma'abara.

Building Credits Sought

The Jerusalem unemployment problem, which is worsening daily may improve somewhat if the decisions made at a recent meeting of public institutions are implemented. One of the most important steps was to seek a IL.250,000 loan for a number of organizations that are in the process of building, but have been unable to finish because of the lack of bank credits. Organizations such as Solel Boneh, the Palestine Land Development Corporation, the Jerusalem Economic Corporation and the Binyanei Hacooma, were asked to advance the date of their building plans.

Responsibility For Unrest is Amman's

HAKIRYA, Thursday. — Jordan was entirely responsible for the deterioration of security on Israel's frontier, a Foreign Ministry spokesman declared here tonight in reply to the British Foreign Office statement that Britain had made representations to Israel on the matter.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said tonight that the "entire responsibility for the turbulent situation in the border area rested solely with the Jordan authorities.

"All border crossings made with the intention of theft, robbery, sabotage and murder, were carried out by citizens of Jordan, generally in armed bands, while the Jordan authorities shut their eyes to these activities, and even encouraged them."

The spokesman stressed that when Amman awoke to its responsibilities and adopted effective measures to prevent infiltration and marauding outrages, quiet would be restored to the border areas at once.

At the request of Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett, the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Monnett B. Davis; the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Evans, and the French Charge d'Affaires, M. Yves Debroise, called at the Foreign Ministry this morning, when the situation on Israel's borders was discussed with each separately.

Mr. Sharett outlined this country's attitude on the question of the recent frontier incidents.

Sir Francis conveyed to Mr. Sharett a strong request from the British Government that peace should be restored to the border.

Commons May Debate Supply of Jets to M. E.

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter)—The Labour opposition gave notice that it would seek an opportunity to discuss next week "the question of the supply of jet aircraft to Egypt and other countries in the Middle East."

Mr. Harry Crookshank, leader of the House, replied that the Opposition's views would be noted. A debate may therefore be arranged.

Labour members have objected to the recent supply of British jet aircraft to Egypt.

EGYPTIAN HERO OF FALUJA DIES

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — Brigadier Said Taha, Egyptian hero of the Palestine War, died here yesterday.

Taha, known as the 'black tiger' had been Commander of the crack Egyptian Sixth Brigade which distinguished itself by its stand during the four-month siege of Faluja at the end of 1948.

In March 1949, a week after the garrison force arrived in Cairo from the Negev, Said Taha led a ceremonial parade through the beflagged Cairo streets. His popularity was, however, resented by the Government, and he was sent to a minor post in Aswan, Upper Egypt.

Taha, a Sudanese by origin, was considered by Israel Commanders of the Southern front to have been their ablest adversary. His book on the war aroused considerable interest.

MAC's Censure

Jordan was censured for mining the Israel railway and Israel for firing on Kalkilya village at an emergency session of the Israel-Jordan M.A.C. which was held in Jerusalem yesterday.

An Army spokesman announced last night that the Commission had condemned Jordan for the incident on the night of February 2 when two Jordanians placed high explosives under the railway lines in Israeli territory which resulted in the subsequent damage of a goods train. The M.A.C. called for the prevention by Jordan authorities of similar incidents in the future which are liable to worsen the border situation.

Israel was censured by the Commission after the discussion on the Jordan complaint that fire had been opened on Kalkilya, in the vicinity of the railway explosion on the same night. The Israel complaint that the Jordanians had fired on Kibbutz Nir Eliahu from Kalkilya, was struck off the agenda after the chairman, General B. de Ridder, had announced that the proof submitted had not convinced him.

Israel was represented by Ravseren S. Nutov and Seren Goldstein. The Jordan delegates were Major Yitzhak and Lieutenant Nazif.

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Social & Personal

Interior Minister Israel Rokach, accompanied by his wife and Mr. Y. Gobernik, Southern District Representative, visited the northern Negev yesterday. After meeting the Beersheba Municipal Council, the party inspected the phosphate works and Kfar Yeruham.

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Dr. Ralph Bunche, head of the U.N. Trusteeship Department and former mediator in Palestine, is due here with his wife for a two-day visit tomorrow at the invitation of the Government. During his brief stay here on his way back to the U.S. from India, he will meet Prime Minister Ben Gurion and Foreign Minister Sharett.

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Justice Agranat has been elected President of the Henrietta Szold Foundation for Child and Youth Welfare. His predecessor was Dr. G. Landauer.

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A message of congratulations on the occasion of his 60th birthday was sent yesterday to Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver by the Jewish Agency Executive.

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Two representatives of the American Export-Import Bank, Mr. G. McLaughlin and Mr. B. Bell, left by TWA yesterday after a short visit.

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Acting Mayor Chaim Levanon addressed the weekly luncheon meeting of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club yesterday on relations between the public and local authorities. The club sent a message of sympathy to Jhr. M.P.N. Van Karnebeek, the Netherlands Minister, on the flood disaster in his country. The President of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club and Mrs. Wolf Cegla entertained members of the Club and their wives and friends, at a cocktail party in the WIZO restaurant, Tel Aviv, yesterday evening.

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Sir Leon and Lady Simon visited the studios of Kol Zion Lagola on Wednesday night during the special broadcast concert given by the children of the General Israel Orphans' Home for Girls. Lady Simon is Vice-President of the British Committee for the Orphanage and Sir Leon is the patron.

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Dr. Walter C. Lowdermilk, member of the U.N. Technical Board in Israel, will speak on "Soil Conservation," and Mr. Abraham de Leeuw, C.E., Chief Engineer of Water Planning, on "Irrigation Projects in Israel" at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Jerusalem, at 8.15 p.m., on Monday, under the auspices of Hitahdut Olei America in conjunction with Hitahdut Olei Holland.

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Mr. Z. Argaman, former Counsellor and Charge d'Affaires in Moscow, will speak on "Two Years in Russia" at the Haifa Maritime and Economic Club, at 1.15 p.m. today. (Reservations by phone, 2954).

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Rabbi Binyamin will speak on "Is a Third World War Unavoidable?" at Beit Ha'am, Jerusalem at 5.30 p.m. on Saturday, under the auspices of the Jerusalem Peace Movement.

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Miss Lea Goldberg will address the "Club for Progressive Culture," 46 Rehov Nahlat Binyamin, Tel Aviv, at 8.30 this evening on "War and Peace," on the occasion of her new Hebrew translation of Tolstoy's novel.

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An exhibition of masks of primitive peoples from Dr. Alex Rafaeli's collection will open at 11 a.m. tomorrow, at the Bezalel Museum in Jerusalem.

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A chess tournament between Jerusalem and Rishon leZion will begin at 10 a.m. tomorrow at the Jerusalem Chess Club, Cafe Rehavia. The public is invited.

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Bet Daniel in Zichron Ya'acov will reopen on February 24.

BIRTH

STERNFELD—To Ruth (nee Nathan), wife of Albert (Ali) Sternfeld, of Tel Aviv, in New York on February 4, 1953—a daughter.

EXPRESSION OF THANKS

Dr. R. Wildmann, Haifa, wishes to thank all those who so kindly expressed their sympathy on the death of his beloved mother.

HEART SPECIALIST HERE

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday.—Dr. Joseph B. Wolfe, Medical Director of the Valley Forge Heart Institute, in Pennsylvania, arrived by El Al today in connection with the establishment of a medical treatment centre at Poria, near Tiberias.

Dr. Wolfe is also bringing a fund for a medical scholarship in his name at the Hebrew University. He is the chairman of the Lithuanian Immigrants Association in the U.S. He is to stay for two weeks at the Galei Kinneret Hotel in Tiberias.

CHILE CONDEMNS SOVIET LIBELS

SANTIAGO, Chile, Thursday (Reuter).—The Chilean Foreign Minister Snr. Arturo Olavarria, told the Israel Charge d'Affaires Mr. Samuel Goren, yesterday that the Chilean Government condemned racial discrimination against Jews and slander against the Israel Government as evidenced in recent events behind the Iron Curtain.

It was announced last week that Chile would raise the matter in the U.N..

THE HEBREW NATIONAL
OPERA
TEL AVIV Habimah
Tuesday, Feb. 10 8 p.m.
HAIFA Arena
Thursday, Feb. 26 8 p.m.
Flodermaus
Operetta in 3 acts by Johann Strauss
TEL AVIV Habimah
Tuesday, Feb. 17 8 p.m.
Carmen
Opera in 4 acts by Bizet
TEL AVIV Habimah
Tuesday, Feb. 24 8 p.m.
Khovanchina
Musical Drama in 5 Acts
By M. MOUSSORGSKY
Tickets Sella, 67 Allenby, Tel Aviv and at the Habima box-offices. Haim Ginzberg's office.

U.S. Arab Friends Meet in N.Y.

NEW YORK, February 1 (Air-mail). — The first annual conference of the pro-Arab American Friends of the Middle East was held here over the week-end and wound up with a fine dinner at the Delmonico Hotel, at which Dr. Charles Malik, the Lebanon Minister, was the guest of honour. Another speaker was Mr. Edwin Locke, Jr., former U.S. Roving Ambassador in the Near East, whose plea that President Eisenhower express publicly American "love and admiration for the Arab peoples" was a striking indication of the prevailing atmosphere.

Dr. Malik wanted the West to conduct a total reexamination of its policy in the Near East. In view of the "new forces in the area," the West would have to develop a high-level and coordinated policy "purged of the twin evils of fitfulness and drift".

It was this "drift," Dr. Malik hinted, that had allowed Israel to become "a source of deep rancour in the Arab World". The Arabs must therefore be disabused of their belief that the West had handed them over to the Jews.

Dr. Malik's recipe for a restoration of Arab faith in the West and a strengthening of their own position, provided for the reaffirmation of the Tripartite Declaration of 1950, the internal strengthening of the Arab states so that they could "defend themselves from attack" (he welcomed the Nagib reform movement in Egypt), the restoration of Israel territory, such as Western Galilee, "occupied by force," to the Arabs, and the settlement of Arab refugees in Palestine. As for the Jews, Dr. Malik had no doubt that the West would not forsake them in any emergency.

The group was addressed at a luncheon earlier the same day by Mr. Henry Luce, the Editor-in-Chief of "Time," "Life" and "Fortune" magazines. He thought the Arab-Israel problem was one in which American foreign policy could be "quite simply moral."

Mr. Luce also quoted from the Old Testament. Both morality and the Bible seem to have driven him to conclusions similar to those of Mr. Locke.

The dinner was presided over by Mr. Lowell Thomas.

Oradour Survivor Tells of Massacre

BORDEAUX, Thursday (Reuter). A white-haired old lady told a packed, hushed court in faltering tones here this week she was the only survivor of her family, butchered by German SS men in the village church of Oradour.

In a voice choked with emotion, at times barely audible, Mme. Margaret Rouffrance said that in the massacre of the central France village on June 10, 1944, she lost her husband, son, two daughters and a seven-month-old grandson. She herself was hit by five bullets.

Dressed in black, she looked as if in a trance at the 21 German and Alsatian SS men in court, accused with 86 others being tried in their absence for the massacre of 642 people.

Mme. Rouffrance described how she managed with the aid of a stove to jump through a window of the blazing church. "Hit by five bullets, I managed to escape. I was found the next night and taken to hospital, where I stayed 11 months."

HAIFA ARTIST EXHIBITS IN BOSTON LIBRARY

HAIFA, Thursday.—Paintings of the Haifa artist, Dr. Mordecai Avniel, are on a fortnight's exhibition at the public library of Boston, Massachusetts, the first display of Israel art to be held there. The work of Dr. Avniel, who is also a Town Councillor here, has been chosen for exhibition because of its "high creative quality," according to a letter from the director of the Library to the artist.

IL.300 INDEPENDENCE DAY PRIZE AWARDED

The IL.300 first prize for the best Independence Day poster has been awarded to Mr. H. Lichter-Nahor, of Jerusalem, it was announced yesterday.

The second prize of IL. 150 went to Mr. Gideon Keich, of Kfar Giladi. Five other participants received IL.50 each. A total of 85 persons submitted 95 proposals.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.41 p.m. today and ends at 5.55 p.m. tomorrow

WEEKLY PORTION
Yithro (Exodus, 18.1-20.23)
Haftarah: Isaiah, 6, 1-7.6; 9, 5-6

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Dr. Y. Leibovitz. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.; Minha, 12.45 & 4.30 p.m.; Arvit, 5.50 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): To night: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ashdot Israel Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing. Sermon: Dr. Shmuel Bergman.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Jerusalem Baptist Congregation: Opp. Gan Rehavia, E.S. 6 p.m. Tomorrow: Bible Study: 10 a.m. Wednesday: Bible reading & Prayer, 8 p.m.

Seventh-Day Adventists Congregation in Israel (Rehov Abraham Lincoln): Tonight: Bible Study and Prayer, 6 p.m. Tomorrow: M.W., 9 a.m.: Lecture Services in French, German, Bulgarian, with translation in English.

Mossad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapost Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit, 5.50 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 5.10 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight, 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.15 a.m., Minha, 12.30 & 5.10 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Strauss St.): Tonight: 5.10 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.; Minha: 5.10 p.m.

Young Israel (67 Bograshow St.): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9 a.m.

HAIFA

Beth Israel (Persian House): Tonight: Minha, 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Beth Israel (Mt. Carmel): Tonight: Minha, 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.; Arvit, 7 p.m.

SUNDAY

JERUSALEM

English Mission Hospital Chapel — Anglican Episcopalian (seat to Hadassah A): H.C., 7.30 a.m.; E.S., 6.30 p.m. (Prebendary Canon H.R.A. Jones); Ho. 7.30 p.m.

St. Andrew's Church (Scots Memorial): H.C., 10 a.m., Rev. H.L. Simard. Vesper service united with Y.M.C.A., at 6 p.m.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rav Kook St.): Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hull.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All Welcome.

Catholics 6 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel)): Languages: German, Italian, English, French. 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel: Languages: English, French, German, Italian. St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne): Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese: 8 a.m. German Hospice Chapel: 8 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel): Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German: 9 a.m. St. Pierre de Sion, 10 a.m. Terra Sancta Convent, M.S. 7.30 a.m. Languages: French, English. Notre Dame de France (St. Paul St.): Irish, German, Italian.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St., near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship 11 a.m., Mid-week Prayers, Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister M.G. Grisbrooke.

Bible Evangelistic Mission Assemblies of God, Mamillah Road, corner King George: Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday & Friday, 7.30 a.m. Saturday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. J.W. Foster).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship Vesper Service, 6 p.m. All welcome.

Brethren (Y.M.C.A. Room 116): Breaking of Bread, 5 p.m.

Church of the Nazarene (St. Julian's Way): E.S., 7.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) is the Church of the former German Colony (off 19 Eilat St.): H.C., 7.30 a.m. M.S., 10 a.m. Preacher: Rev. R.C. Allison, P.O.Box 2073.

Church of Scotland (St. Peter's Church Street 4): M.S., 10 a.m.; E.S., 5.45 p.m. German: E.S., 7 p.m. English.

St. Peter's Church (Catholic), Jaffa Port: 7 a.m. Weekdays 6 a.m. Languages: French, Italian, Spanish.

French Hospital: 8 p.m. Weekdays 6 a.m.

St. Anthony's Church (Street 4) 5 & 10 a.m. 6 p.m. Weekdays: 7 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.

RAMLE

Church of St. Nicodemus (Catholic) (Terra Sancta Convent): 7 & 9 a.m. Weekdays: 7 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian, German, Spanish.

HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain St., near Vine St. (Anglican Protestant Episcopal): H.C. 7.30 a.m. M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 6.30 (P.O.B. 1797).

Scandinavian Seamen's Church (4) Hospital St., (P.O.B. 1305), Rev. Per Faye Hansen. Lutheran Services in Scandinavian, German & English: E.S. 7 p.m. Tuesday: Bible Study, 8 p.m.

St. John's Church (Anglican) 26 Khoury St.: M.S., 10 a.m.

NAZARETH

Nazareth Baptist Church (near Mary's Well, Tiberias Rd.): M.S., 11 a.m. E.S. 4.30 p.m. Thursday: Bible Study 5.30 p.m. D.L. Baker, P.O.B. 30.

Annunciation (Catholic) (Terra Sancta Convent): 5.30, 6.15, 7, 8 & 9.30 a.m. Weekdays: 5 45, 6.15, 7 and 8 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.

TIBERIAS

Church of Scotland: Saturday, 5 p.m.; Sunday: M.S. 11 a.m. Rev. James Barr, B.D.

ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Only Special Concert
Tel Aviv: "OHEL SHEM" HALL, Saturday, Feb. 14, at 8.30 p.m.
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WALTER SUSSKIND
Soloist:
Rivka Burstein-Arber
(Piano)
"Serenata Notturna" — MOZART
Piano Concerto — GRIEG
Fantastic Symphony — BERLIOZ
Sale of tickets from Sunday Feb. 8, at the I.P.O. Office, 56 Allenby Rd., (11—2, 4—6).

Subscribers please note
DATES OF
Subscription Concert No. 5
Conductor and Soloist:
WALTER SUSSKIND
TEL AVIV,
Monday, Feb. 9 — Series 2
Tuesday, Feb. 10 — Series 3
Thursday, Feb. 12 — Series 4
Sunday, Feb. 15 — Series 5
(and not on Feb. 14 as previously announced)
Monday, Feb. 16 — Series 6
(and not on Feb. 15 as previously announced)

REVIEW OF YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Grave Border Situation Causes Concern

The grave border situation is dealt with editorially by "Davar" (Histadrut) and "Al-Hamishmar" (Mapam).

"Davar" points out that the mine attack on the railway near Kalkilya was only a link in a long chain of serious outrages. The paper doubts if the Jordan authorities are still capable of maintaining the armistice agreements, or if they are willing to do so. According to "Davar," the world at large will not be deceived by Jordan's manoeuvres such as appeals to Great Britain and the U.S. for protection against alleged Israel attacks.

"Al Hamishmar," while stressing the heavy tasks of the Israel Defence Army against armed aggression, asserts that the political aspect of the situation is not less serious than the question of military security. The Arab rulers and dictators behave like "spoilt children" in consequence of Western appeasement towards them, the paper says. Now they are even asking for British and American backing for open warfare against Israel, and they are encouraged in this trend by "imperialist" politics, "Al Hamishmar" says and warns the Israel Government of illusions in this direction which might weaken military vigilance.

Sympathy with the Dutch people in its present ordeal is expressed by "Haboker" (General Zionist). A columnist in "Ha'aretz" (Independent) also calls for contributions to the flood victims fund, appealing especially to those Israel citizens who got their agricultural training from Dutch farmers, those who found a refuge from Nazi persecution in the Netherlands etc. Aid for Holland as an expression of gratitude to her people and of simple human solidarity is also urged by Mr. A. Regelson in "Al Hamishmar" who compares the struggle of the Dutch with the sea with Israel's conquest of the desert. According to this writer, the Dutch word "dijk" (for dam) is derived from the biblical Hebrew "Dayik" which has a similar meaning.

Lavon Report Welcomed

"Ha'aretz" welcomes Mr. Lavon's report about the dismissal of many Government officials, but regrets that the Minister does not apparently share the paper's pet idea to reduce the number of ministries from 15 to 11. Dismissals should be decided only on the ground of efficiency, while seniority should be taken into account only in cases of equal efficiency, the paper says, and asserts that there is still too much influence of the Employees' Committees on the decisions of the Lavon Committee. The same strict rules of efficiency which prevail in the Army should be adopted in the Civil Service, "Ha'aretz" demands.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) speaks out against a statement of Mr. A. Raviv, adviser-designate to the Minister of Finance, who had expressed the expectation that many firms would soon go bankrupt. The paper attacks the "economic advisers," those "doctors and doctrinaires," as the "most dangerous enemies" of the middle classes. When the New Economic Policy started a year ago, they hoped for a wave of bankruptcies in consequence of "disinflation," but the business community disappointed their hopes, and instead their economic doctrines went bankrupt. The paper urges the Government coalition to put an end to the influence of those advisers.

"Hatzofe" (Mizrahi) hails the united anti-pork front which includes all Knesset factions except the pro-Moscow parties. The paper expresses the hope that the Minister of Trade and Industry will take the necessary measures without further delay in order to put an end to the disgrace of pigs in the Holy Land.

The appointment of a Committee of Enquiry on the financial situation of the Jerusalem Municipal Corporation by the Minister of Interior without prior consultation with the Mayor of the Capital is criticized by "Hatzofe" as well as by "Hakol" (Agudat Israel) as "lack of elementary politeness".

"Lack of Dignity"

"Herut" accuses Dr. Nahum Goldmann, co-chairman of the Executive of the Jewish Agency, of "lack of dignity" because of his radio interview in Berlin on the reparations issue.

"Davar" (Histadrut) deals in a second leader with the latest developments of Soviet anti-Semitism and urges the Zionist Organisation, the Government and the Jewish organisations to conclude their deliberations as to the Jewish reaction as early as possible in view of the ever-increasing danger to East European Jewry. Subscribers of "Kol Ha'am" (Communist) yesterday received a pamphlet, called "For the Brotherhood of Peoples," edited by Tewfik Toubi, M.K. instead of the paper which has been closed down for ten days. One of the articles is devoted to an attack on Mapam, which, according to the pamphlet, has joined the anti-Soviet camp.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Mayer, near Egged, 4182. Merkazi, Bet Israel, 2485. TOMORROW: Givoni, Rehavia, 2593. Amedin, Jaffa Rd., 3351.

TEL AVIV: Abramaski, 42 Allenby, 3526. Horevel Zion, 30 Herzel Zion, 66533. Hygea, 22 Hagdud Ha'ivri, 62466. Gilad, 192 Dizengoff, 4264. Ziva, Hatikva Qr., 67403. Al Kamal (Jaffa), 65 Rehov 4. TOMORROW: Alzman, 1 King George, 3791. Amoni, 34 Ben Yehuda, 3180. Ahad Ha'am, 3851. Bograshow, 245 Dizengoff, 63467. Ketsaba, 10 Herzl, 5323. Hatikva, Hatikva Qr., 67404. Yafo (Jaffa), 10 Rehov 4, 68700. TOMORROW EVENING: Merape, 77 Allenby, 3487. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 66535. Mishkibrsky, 7 Ben Yehuda, 3670. Greenberg, 46 King George, 63643. Hatikva, Hatikva Qr., 67404. Yafo (Jaffa), 10 Rehov 4, 68700. RAMAT GAN: Israel, Herut Qr. RAMAT GAN TOMORROW: Lipshitz, 19 Herzl. GIVATAYIM: Brisz, 7 Sirkin. GIVATAYIM TOMORROW: Mamshiko, Borochov Qr. HAIFA: Zohar, 2 Arlosoroff, 3582. Shomron, Baak-Jaffa, 4924. Rassport, 29 Herzl, 3296. New British, 47 Jaffa, 4725. KIRYAT SHALIM: today and tomorrow: Blaish, 7230.

Geneva Banknote Rates

GENEVA, Feb. 2 (AP). — The following are banknote quotations in Swiss francs (average of buying and selling rates):

United States (dollar)	4.29½
Canada (dollar)	4.39
Great Britain (pound)	11.15
France (100 fr.)	1.04
West. Germany (100 mk.)	89.21
Belgium (100 gulden)	8.61
Holland (100 gulden)	110.25
Sweden (100 kroner)	73.50
Italy (100 lire)	0.67
Austria (100 sch.)	16.10
Czechoslovakia (100 cr.)	1.35
Denmark (100 kr.)	59.50
Norway (100 kr.)	56.50
Egypt (Eg. pound)	9.40
Israel (Isr. pound)	1.80
Spain (100 pesetas)	9.65
Portugal (100 escudos)	14.80
Argentina (100 pesos)	13.50
Brazil (100 cruzeiros)	11.30
Turkey (Turk. pound)	0.86
Yugoslavia (100 dinars)	0.87½

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

8-4 (also tomorrow): Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Romema, Bus 15. Feeding times 2-3 p.m.

8.30-12.30: American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Road, Entrance Free.

9-1 (tomorrow 10-1): Bezalel Museum: Bezalel Schatz, Oil Paintings and Drawings.

8.30 p.m.: "Music to Inspire" (Recorded): Borodin: "Symphony No.2, in B Minor," Wagner: "Tannhauser—Overture," Bach: "Violin Concerto No.2, in E Major." Y.M.C.A.

9-1: (tomorrow 10-1): Archaeological Exhibition. Also temporary exhibition: Recent acquisitions. Dept. of Antiquities: 28 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech.

10-5: (also tomorrow): Sanhedria: Tombs.

11.30-12.30: Film Show at Keren Hayesod Head Office.

10-1: Exhibition, Ruth Bamberger, Yakov Wexler. Artists' House.

TEL AVIV

10-1: (also tomorrow): Memorial exhibition of the artist, Menahem Shmi (Schmidt): 120 paintings and drawings of the Habimah and Ohel Theatres decors. Museum.

8.30 p.m.: Choice Documentary Films. Israel Film Society, 6 Rehov Ratisbon.

HAIFA

10-1: (tomorrow 10-1, 4-8): Exhibition of paintings and drawings "Old Masters" 16th & 17th Century — collection of M. Hevesi — Municipal Museum — Town Hall.

4-7 (tomorrow 10-1; 4-7): Exhibition of paintings by Wittman, Kert, Nussein: Artist's House, 52 Rehov Ilan. (opp. Carmelia Court).

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

11 a.m.: Recorded Music Hour: Faure: "Trio in D Minor," Mozart: "Piano Concerto No. 12, in A Major," Riesi: "Partita." Y.M.C.A.

TEL AVIV

6.15 and 9.15: Latin-American Ballet, Rassa, Ramat Gan.

10-1; 4-7: Zionn Tagger: Exhibition at the Arts Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi.

8.30 p.m.: Piano Trios by Lechner, Beethoven, Tchaikowski: Museum.

7 & 9.15 p.m.: "The Women Have Their Own Way." Chamber Theatre, Mograbi Hall.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 6.15 & 8.15 p.m.

ARNON: Ten Tall Men.

EDEN: Woman of the Women. Today at 2.45 p.m.: An American in Paris.

EDISON: Ballerina. Today at 2.30 p.m.: Pearl Island.

OR-GIL: The Big Trees. Today at 2.30 p.m.: Holiday in Paris.

ORZION: Nous Sommes Tous des Assassins.

ORNA: Ox Moonlight Bay.

STUDIO: Il Barbiere di Siviglia.

ZION: Something to Live For. Today at 2.45 p.m.: At War with the Army.

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Seton Hall Team Tops Press Polls

NEW YORK. — The Seton Hall basketball team of South Orange, New Jersey, have run up a winning streak of 19 games, and have reached the No. 1 spot in both the Associated Press and United Press ratings of college basketball teams.

The Indiana Hoosiers were rated second, and Washington came third in both lists.

The A.P. rating of the first 10 included La Salle, Kansas State, Illinois, Fordham, Oklahoma A and M, Western Kentucky, and De Paul.

The U. P. list included the same teams in slightly different order, with the exception of De Paul, Fordham, and Western Kentucky, instead of which they listed North Carolina State, Notre Dame, and Kansas.

Maccabi 'Blitz' Basketball Date

A "blitz" basketball competition for the Memorial Shield to commemorate the two members of Kvutzat Habonim, Yehiel Frostman and Menahem Rehaf, who fell in the battle for Haifa during the War of Liberation, is to be staged by Haifa Maccabi next Saturday on the Reali School court. Teams from Rehovot Maccabi, Tel Aviv Maccabi, Tel Aviv Amal and the Haifa Technion as well as the hosts, will take part.

Boxing Tournament In Capital

As part of Maccabi's "warming-up" programme for their boxing engagement against Betar Selected at the Ziratron, Ramat Gan, on February 21, Tel Aviv Maccabi are slated to have two tournaments.

The postponed meeting with Jerusalem Hapoel, in the Capital, is scheduled to take place at the Y.M.C.A. on Saturday night. The Maccabi men are then due to face a Paratroopers team in a military camp on February 12.

Table Tennis Trials On

"Trials" for Israel's table tennis stars were held at the Tel Aviv Maccabi North clubrooms last Friday and Saturday in connection with the choice of the country's representatives at the World Championships to be held in Bucharest later this year.

The women's games were completely ended with the Hapoel girls, Lipnik and Goldman, taking top places. The men entrants were divided into four groups, with the top two in each contesting the finals. These are to be completed this week when the four men players will be chosen.

Hapoel are to hold their fourth Annual Table Tennis Championships at Rishon le-Zion today and tomorrow. They are being played under the patronage of the Mayor, Mr. Mosah Gabbi.

FOR SALE!
Partner in serious established enterprise in the rubber industry line, is interested in selling his partnership.
Interested persons should apply in writing: "Opportunity" P.O.B. 1908, Tel Aviv.

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Morning and Evening Classes. Four hours daily, five days a week. 6½ months' course for beginners, 3¼ months for advanced students. Registration daily at Binyan David, Room 31, evenings, at "Horev" School (Municipal Garden).

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Notices to the Public

TENDER NUMBER

The number of the Notice to the Public published yesterday, inviting tenders for the supply of galvanized stay rods for telephone poles, is Public Notice MEM/3/53 (7/486).

ISRAEL POLICE FORCE
SALE OF MOTOR VEHICLES' SCRAP

Tenders are invited for the purchase of scrap of 42 derelict motor vehicles lying in the yard of the Israel Police Force Workshops, Salameh Road, Tel Aviv, where the parts may be examined between 8 a.m.-12 noon daily, Saturdays excepted.

Tenders will only be accepted from holders of valid spare parts dealers' licences issued by the Controller of Road Transport.

The scrap will be sold as a complete lot and tenders for separate parts for items will not be entertained.

Tenders together with sale notice forms are obtainable from the Officer in Charge, Force Transport, Police Headquarters, Beth Hasochnim, Tel Aviv, or from any District or Divisional Police Headquarters.

Tender forms accompanied by a Banker's Cheque equal to 10% of the price offered, should reach the Office of the Head of Pay Department, Police Headquarters, Beth Hasochnim, Tel Aviv, not later than 10 a.m. on Monday, February 23. All envelopes should be marked: "Tender for Purchasing Motor Vehicles' Scrap."

The authority of the Controller of Salvage and that of any other department concerned in the sale, must be produced by the prospective purchaser who will be required to bear all expenses viz. loading, transportation, unloading, etc. as well as Customs or other official fees.

The Inspector-General is not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

STOCK MARKET
TEL AVIV

FEB. 5.

	Bids	or Pdff
Govt. Loan		
4%—1955 (reg.)	100	—
—1955 (reg.)	100½	—
3%—1953 (reg.)	101	—
Pop. Loan		
1949/50 (IL.10)	102	—
1950/75 (IL.10)	97	—
3½% Tsevi Dollar	1972	—1c½
3% Nat. Loan (large)	274	+1c½
6 Loans Ord. sh.	232	—
A.P.B. Invest.		
4% Debs. 50/70	96½	—
4½% Prel. sh.	95	—
Ord. sh. "B"	112	—
Gen. Mtge. Sh.		
4% Debs. 48/63	83	—
6% Prel. sh.	81½	—
Bitur. Debs.		
4% 46/58	91½	—
4% 56/65	89	—
4½% 52/66 reg.	82½	—
Nts Ltd.		
4% Debs. 59/59	88	—
5% Pref. sh.	61½	+½
Pass Debs.		
4% 62/62	81	—
P.D.C.		
Ord. sh.	180½	—1
5% Debs.	104	—1
Afr.-Pal. Inv. Ord. sh	132	—1
Rassco		
4% Debs. 56/63	70	—10
6% Pref. Ord. sh.	89½	—
Pal. Potash 6% Pref. sh.	151½	—1
" "A" Ord. sh.	91½	—
Pal. Elec. Ord. sh. (Isr.)	149	—1
Mekoroth Pref. sh.	68	—
Ata 6% "C" Pref. sh.	94½	—
Ord. "B" sh.	130½	—1
"Kurdaneh" Ord. "B" sh	129½	—1
Assis-Beit "B" sh.	169	—
"Teva" Ord. sh.	98	—
Nesher 6% Debs.	100½	—
Lodzia 4½% Pref. sh.	59	—
S.A. Binyan Ord. sh.	90	—
Pal. Cents Yr.	80½	—
Pal. Bearer Sh.		
Ser. 1	67½	—
Ser. 2	67½	—
Ser. 3	66	—

Notes: a) purchasing prices; b) selling prices; c) ex coupons; d) ex rights.

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Newcomer with valuable experience in textiles, leather and shoe trade seeks suitable job. Only first-class firms considered. Write to "Merchant", c/o Tenax Advertising, P.O.B. 2022, Tel Aviv.

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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mount Carmel	74	6	11	5
Tiberias	35	10	22	19
Haifa Port	66	12	18	14
Nathanya	63	10	19	16
Haktyra	59	7	18	15
Tel Aviv Port	66	10	17	14
Lydda	58	6	20	16
Jerusalem	27	6	14	10
Eilath	21	9	21	20

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maxim. temp. expected today.

* * *

THE END-OF-THE-SEASON sales in textile and footwear shops have been prolonged to February 12, the General Merchants' Association announced yesterday.

* * *

FOUR JERUSALEM youths were arrested yesterday on suspicion of robbing several shops in the centre of the city in the past month. The Magistrate's Court ordered two to be detained for ten days and the other for 15 days until the investigation against them was completed.

* * *

WHEN SARA LANDER, 28, of Jaffa, who was found in possession of a Webley type revolver told Magistrate Y. Hare in Court yesterday that it was a momento from a friend who fell in the War of Independence, he suspended its confiscation and fined her IL.25 with the alternative of two weeks' imprisonment. She is to get a licence for it within a month.

* * *

CHARGED WITH smuggling postage stamps to a stamp dealer in the U.S., Shragn Waksman, 35, of Tel Aviv, employed by El Al as steward, and his brother Nahman, were fined IL.500 each with the alternative of two months' imprisonment by the Tel Aviv Anti-Profiteering Court yesterday. The proceeds of the stamps, amounting to IL.2,000 were impounded.

* * *

KARL ROSENBLAT, 26, of Ramle, a patient of the Bat Yam mental home who escaped on Tuesday, was found on Wednesday night by police who waited at his home in Ramle. He was confined to the home after he had tried to kill his mother and sister.

* * *

AVRAHAM BEN ARI, who is charged with forging "Nun 2" forms, was released in IL.10,000 bail by the Tel Aviv District Court yesterday.

* * *

A JERUSALEM driver, Werner Jablonovsky, was on Monday in the Traffic Court fined IL.2,500 for failing to attach the windshield wiper in wet weather. The police charged the wiper was in his car without his making use of it.

* * *

A FIRE broke out in Mrs. Lea Perlman's flat at 32 Rehov Elath in Tel Aviv when a woman neighbour with whom she was quarrelling, overturned two lighted kerosene stoves yesterday. The screams of the women brought other neighbours who put out the fire. Furniture and foodstuffs worth IL.150 were burned. The neighbour was detained.

MINING EQUIPMENT BEING BOUGHT IN U.S.

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). —Mr. Pinchas Saphir, Director of Development in the Israel Finance Ministry, has arrived for a three week visit to buy oil drilling, mining and quarrying equipment and steel. He will look into the question of obtaining equipment for transport of material from the Negev to the Mediterranean coast.

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM — Tomatoes: 200 grams, coupons 21, 22, cases 1, 2.
TEL AVIV — Eggs, 3. Hat 7, cases 1, 2, 11, 12.
NORTHERN DISTRICT — Biscuits: 200 grams, temporary, 18. Chocolate: one bar, Aleph, Bet and Gimel cards. Meals: 500 grams, Aleph cards, no coupon, temporary, 27. Cornflour: 400 grams, Aleph cards, no coupon, temporary 26. White flour: 500 grams, coupon 649, temporary 42, also 500 grams for December, coupon 349, temporary, 22.

Careering Vehicle Kills 2 in T.A.

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Two persons were killed by a Tnuva vehicle while they were walking on the side of the wide road near the Ha'argas factory here early this morning.

A preliminary investigation revealed that the driver had lost control of his steering wheel and, swerving sharply off the road, hit the first victim, Miss Tova Anshal, 20, who fell unconscious in the field beside the road.

The driver meanwhile fell or jumped out of the car and fainted while the vehicle continued to roll down the side of the road hitting Mr. Yitzhak Chalmov, 32, of the Nve Oved quarter of Lydda.

Both injured died a few hours later at Municipal Hospital without regaining consciousness.

Moshe Karagat, 38, the driver, said in his preliminary testimony that the steering mechanism failed. He was uninjured and has been held without bail.

Re-Trial of Haifa Police Officers Begun

Jerusalem POST Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — The retrial of First Inspector David Tryfus and Sergeant Ze'ev Schwarzbart, formerly, commander and sergeant of the Mobile Police Force, opened before Judges Y. Azulai (President), B. Zohar and D. Gubernik in the District Court here today. They are accused with assault and causing grievous bodily harm, and abuse of office.

According to the charge sheet they ordered three constables of their force to waylay and beat up Mr. M. G. Ritov and Mr. S. Hinson in April, 1950 after the men were released on bail from the Eastern Police Station here at 3 a.m. They ordered their men to commit acts of violence and conspire to conceal the offence which was committed at their initiative and orders, the State charged. Both defendants pleaded not guilty.

Early Sentence Quashed

The case against the two men first started after Mr. Ritov and others were acquitted of assault charges that police had brought against them. Following their acquittal in the Haifa Court and on the strength of the judgment, Tryfus and Schwarzbart were suspended from the force and were themselves indicted before a Jerusalem court. They were sentenced to two years and one year in prison respectively, but the sentence was quashed by the High Court in January 1951 on formal grounds. Retrial in Haifa before a three-man Court was ordered. Since the suspension, both accused are drawing 75 per cent of their police pay.

Today evidence was given by a photographer who took a picture of Mr. Ritov's injured back and head following the beating, and a doctor described the wounds.

Mr. Ritov testified that on April 9, 1950 he had attended a Mt. Carmel party at which a fight broke out. He was taken to the Police Station, locked up and beaten, and at 3 a.m. released on bail. Police refused him permission to drive home in his friends' car and as he walked away from the station he was waylaid by several constables and badly beaten.

Constable Avraham Zimmerspitz, of the Mobile Unit, testified that he and four other constables had on the night of the incident been ordered by the accused to waylay the two men after they had gone a distance of 50 metres.

Jewish Parley In March

A conference of world Jewish organizations will be held in Switzerland early in March, a Jewish Agency spokesman announced yesterday at a press conference in Jerusalem. The Zionist Council will convene immediately following the conference at the same site.

This decision followed a meeting in New York of Mr. Berl Locker, Chairman of the Agency, with members of the Executive there. The international conference will be devoted entirely to a discussion of the anti-Zionist developments in East Europe.

The spokesman reported that members of the Executive in Israel and the U.S. had unanimously adopted a resolution stating that persons who defended the Prague and Moscow trials could not participate in Zionist organizations.

Mr. Yoseph Sprinzak, Chairman of the Praesidium of the Zionist General Council and Speaker of the Knesset, will open the United Israel Appeal in England at the beginning of next month, it was also said.

It was also reported that the Agency Comptroller had studied the 13 charges brought against the Executive by Mr. Y. Kramer, an Agency employee. Seven of the charges were dismissed as being without foundation, three others were dismissed because they had been investigated and dealt with previously, and the remaining three were found not to be of a criminal nature. The nature of the charges was not made public.

LOCKER, GOLDMANN ARRIVE IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). —Mr. Berl Locker and Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairmen of the Jerusalem and New York Jewish Agency Executives respectively, arrived here last night.

5,000 at Funeral Of Holon Mayor

HOLON, Thursday. — Five thousand persons headed by Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, Knesset Speaker, took part in the funeral today of Dr. Haim Kugel, Mayor of Holon, who died suddenly yesterday.

Cabinet Ministers Golda Myerson, Yosef Saphir, Peretz Naphtali and Moshe Shapiro; Members of the Knesset; President Ben-Zvi's A.D.C. and representatives of institutions filed past the coffin, in the Mayor's chamber.

Mr. Pinhas Ellon, Deputy Mayor, delivered a eulogy near the town hall as the Mayor's widow, his two sons and daughter stood near the bier.

The cortege moved on to the Great Synagogue in Tel Aviv and then proceeded to the Nahlat Yitzhak cemetery where the Rabbi of Holon and Mr. Zvi Yehuda, head of the Municipal Department of the Histadrut Executive, spoke. Mr. B. Ostovsky, chairman of the League of Local Governments spoke of the work the deceased had done for his township.

Child's Body Found In Muddy Pool

HADERA, Thursday.—The body of five-year-old Saficha Shvo was removed from a shallow muddy pool in the Hadera woods at one o'clock this afternoon about four kilometres away from the Agrobank *ma'bara*. The child disappeared from the *ma'bara* on Tuesday evening and searches began the following morning with the aid of two aircraft, hundreds of police, Army personnel and high school boys.

First traces of the missing girl were discovered at 10.30 this morning after 24 hours of continuous searches by police dogs and their masters. The trail zigzagged south of the *ma'bara* towards the large eucalyptus wood and the dogs halted on the edge of one of the pools and barked vigorously. The rescuers then waded into the pool where they found the child's body.

Safiha's dress apparently had caught on to a large branch of a tree on the edge of the pool and while struggling to free herself, she became exhausted and sank in the mud. The girl's father identified the body which was taken for a post mortem examination. Saficha was the youngest of four children.

According to Dr. M. Avior, who examined the body, no marks of violence were found.

Court Protects Mother's Rights

The High Court yesterday ordered the Tel Aviv Execution Office to carry out a judgment compelling Mr. Benjamin Heller to pay IL.35 per month for the maintenance of his son.

The applicant for the High Court order was Mrs. Edna Amimur, Mr. Heller's first wife. She pointed out that the Petah Tikva Rabbinical Court had awarded her custody of her son and the maintenance fee, after she had agreed to divorce her husband. When he married again, however, he refused to pay the IL.35 claiming that the Rabbinical Court did not have jurisdiction over the case because the two parties were not registered with the Knesset Yisrael (Jewish Community). The Chairman of the Execution Office upheld Mr. Heller's plea and refused to carry out the Rabbinical Court decision.

The High Court agreed that generally both parties must be registered with the Knesset Yisrael in order to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Rabbinical Courts.

In this case, however, the law has been misused to a degree rarely seen, Justice Silberg said. He pointed out that it was Mr. Heller who had asked his wife for the divorce and when she agreed had applied to the Rabbinical Courts for a formal decree. He had given the Rabbinical Court every indication that it had jurisdiction, the Justice stated. Though this in itself is not enough to prevent him from asserting non-membership afterwards, the High Court would bar such a plea considering that, in addition, the position of the other side has changed for the worse.

As the result of Mr. Heller's conduct, the Rabbinical Court assumed jurisdiction and deprived his wife of all the rights of a married woman. "To permit him to evade his responsibility, would create a deep wrong," Justice Silberg said.

Justice Olshan based his decision in favour of Mrs. Amirur on the fact that Mr. Heller had obtained the divorce decree and therefore benefited from that part of the judgment which was in his favour. He could not now avoid fulfilling the part which imposed duties on him.

Justice Halevi also decided in favour of the applicant.

Off to Prague For Youth Congress

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. Avraham Yasur, of Hashomer Hatzair, left by air for Prague yesterday to attend the International Congress of Democratic Youth. His mission was sanctioned by the Mapam Central Committee before the Sneh group was expelled.

Mr. Yasur's trip had been delayed because of Czechoslovakian difficulties. The Democratic Youth Congress opens in Prague today.

MONEY NEEDED FOR CHILDREN'S HOMES

PETAH TIKVA, Thursday. — The Working Mothers' Association here today told the press that it would have to cut down some of the children's and infants' institutions under its care for lack of funds.

The Association has 23 kindergartens and five day nurseries in this area on which it spends IL.80,000 annually. It incurred a IL.20,000 deficit in the current financial year. One of the Association's biggest worries is the maintenance of the modern infants home named after the Berl family, of Chicago, which donated the funds for its construction.

Jewish Orphans Said Smuggled to Spain

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — The Israel Legation has appealed to the French Ministry of Interior to do its utmost to find two Jewish orphans who disappeared from a Catholic boarding school at Bayonne two days ago, it was announced today.

A legal battle has been fought for over five years for the custody of the two boys whose Austrian-born parents died at Buchenwald concentration camp in the war.

Two aunts of the boys, one in New Zealand and another in Israel, have gone through several court cases to win the custody of the orphans from Annette Brun, who adopted them during the war and who is now under arrest, charged with abduction.

Police, after an intensive search, fear that the two boys might have been "smuggled" into Spain.

Jacob Kaplan, Chief Rabbi of France, has also called on the French authorities to do their utmost to find the two children. He expressed the Jewish community's "great concern" about this challenge to French justice.

58 RESIDENTS left for overseas settlement in nine different countries in the s.s. Artzan on Tuesday. The largest group, 33, left for Canada, two others left for Holland.

Silver Honoured As 'A Great American'

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — A testimonial dinner in honour of Rabbi Dr. Hillel Silver at the Waldorf Astoria tonight culminates a series of observances throughout America celebrating the Zionist leader's 60th birthday.

The event will be attended by 1,000 persons including prominent foreign and U.N. diplomats, religious leaders, educators and businessmen. Among the speakers will be New York Governor Thomas Dewey, Israel Ambassador Abba Eban, Dr. Emanuel Neumann, of the Jewish Agency Executive, and Dr. Irving Miller, President of the Zionist Organization of America.

The "New York Herald Tribune" devoted an editorial to the dinner today, saying that Dr. Silver, "Though in his prime, and as ready as ever to take on any new tasks of leadership, has become a legendary figure in his own times. He is being honoured for achievements which are now history — for his contributions to the State of Israel, for qualities of intellect and statesmanship which make him not only one of the great figures of the Jewish world but a great American."

GREETINGS FROM ISRAEL

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—A cable of congratulations on his 60th birthday was sent to Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, former Z.O.A. President, by a General Zionist meeting held at the Z.O.A. House here tonight. The cable called on him to resume his "rightful place in the Zionist Movement."

Speakers were Cabinet Ministers I. Rokach and Y. Saphir; Mr. Lee Harris, on behalf of the House Committee; Mr. Y. Heftman, editor of "Haboker"; and Mr. David Gamon, of the U.S. Embassy, who conveyed greetings from Ambassador Monnett B. Davis. Health Minister Y. Serlin presided.

9 Families Must Leave Unsafe Jerusalem Flats

Evacuation of nine families from a block in the centre of Jerusalem, condemned as unsafe by municipal engineers, is due to take place this morning.

The four-storey building, at the corner of Samuel and Shammai streets, was condemned soon after its construction, and the tenants were asked by the Custodian of Arab Property, to whom it belongs, to vacate while the foundations were repaired.

The City Engineer stated that repairs would not take longer than a few months; he was confident that residents could find temporary accommodation. The nine families and shopkeepers with premises on the ground floor complain that the Custodian refused to deduct from the rent their contribution of IL.2,500 for repairs. The Custodian will pay the remaining IL.2,500 according to the normal agreement.

Oil Ship Miriella Reaches Suez Canal

SUEZ, Thursday (Reuter). — Police pickets here have been ordered to guard the Italian tanker, Miriella, second ship to try to break Britain's blockade of nationalized Persian oil, as she arrives here tonight on her way to Europe.

A representative of British Tankers Ltd. a subsidiary of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, said that A.I.O.C. would "offer no hindrance whatsoever" to the Miriella while she is in Egyptian waters.

Anglo-Iranian has already beaten one Italian "blockade ship" when the Aden Supreme Court ruled that the cargo on the tanker Rose Mary should be returned to the company.

'Life' Resurrects J'lem Internalization

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — An editorial in this week-end's "Life" magazine condemns U.N. "inaction" in Jerusalem. It said, "It is strange how little bold the grim plight of Christendom's holiest city has on the American conscience. Three times the U.N. General Assembly affirmed its solution to that plight. Each time the U.N. was defied by the nations in occupation. This defiance scarcely aroused the West's notice, let alone indignation.

"But throughout the Moslem world it has been noticed and held as proof of U.N. impotence and Western hypocrisy.

The magazine said that both Israel and Jordan were the "defiant powers" and they were the only "real opponents" of the internationalization plan.

It contended that internationalization would enormously benefit them both, "from mutual trade through the free international zone. Anglo-American insistence could make internationalization real," "Life" said.

JORDAN CIVIL SERVANTS GET MILITARY TRAINING

All Jordan Government officials will have to undergo compulsory military training in the National Guard, "Falastin" reported yesterday. Senior Arab Legion officers are heading a Government committee which is to draft the full plan.

Cables in Brief

HUKS. — Four battalions of the Philippines Army have launched an attack in Central Luzon against Communist Hukbalahap rebels after the collapse of peace negotiations.

ASIA. — Ways to strengthen the overall economy of Asia will be discussed by 200 delegates from 23 countries at the ninth plenary conference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, opening in Indonesia today.

DENMARK. — Poland has lodged a strong complaint to Denmark for allowing American planes to be set up in her territory.

ALBANIA. — The Albanian Ministry of Interior claimed yesterday that five British agents had been rounded up. They are alleged to have been sent from Malta. The leader of the group was named as Mouktho Tchoptali.

GRANARY. — A contract has been concluded for the building of a $200,000 granary outside Amman. Construction will begin next month. Half the cost is to be provided by American Point Four funds.

HUSSEIN.—King Hussein of Jordan was graduated yesterday from Sandhurst Military Academy.

COLLAPSE.—Fourteen persons died and 30 others were injured when a house collapsed over a wedding party in Izmir province, Turkey, it was learned yesterday.

EXPLOSIONS IN TUNIS

TUNIS, Thursday (Reuter). — Parts of the Arab city of Tunis were plunged into darkness last night after terrorists had destroyed an electric transformer and attempted to blow up another in the Jewish quarter of the town.

HAIFA CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY
Beit Herzfe Wingate Avenue
Sat. Feb. 7, 8.30 p.m. sharp
The Israel String Quartet
(I. Fagyas, A. Fenyves-Rosenberg, O. Partos, T. Yellin)
with Marek Rak — Viola
Beethoven (Quintet in C Major, op. 29).
Reger (Quintet in A Major op. 146).
Mozart (Quintet in C Major, K. 515).

B. Gillon — K. Ginzburg
IMPRESARIOS
Latin-America Ballet
Third and Last Week!
The best entertainment in their repertoire!
Ramat Gan: "Rama"
Sat. Feb. 7 at 6.15 & 9.15 p.m. and every evening at 8 all the week through.
Thurs. Feb. 12 at 6 & 9 p.m.
Tickets:
Tel Aviv: "Armon", 4 Rehov Hess; "Bama", 102 Rehov Dizengoff (next to K.K.L.). Ramat Gan: "Reichaitz", 97 Rehov Bialik.
Also before performances at the theatre box office.
Jerusalem: "Edison"
Three days only!
Sat. Feb. 14 at 6 & 9.15 p.m.
Sun. Feb. 15 at 8.30 p.m.
Mon. Feb. 16 at 6 & 9.15 p.m.
Tickets: Cahana's, near Zion Square and before performances at the theatre.
Haifa: "Armon"
Last three days!
Second New Programme
Tues. Feb. 17 at 8.30 p.m.
Wed. Feb. 18 at 6.15 & 9 p.m.
Thurs. Feb. 19 at 8.30 p.m.
(Farewell performance)
Tickets: "Ginsburg", from Feb. 8 at 25 Rehov Herzl, and at the theatre before performances.

How it cleans and tastes! —Even the "hevre" noticed my gleaming teeth! Of course—I clean them with TAYA.

First-class ladies' tailor
J. Vogg
SUITS ★ COATS
Jerusalem: Near Municipality Building.
Tel. 61357.

Irate Woman Sets Fire To Clerk's Desk

RAMLE, Thursday (ITIM). — Following the cutting of electricity to the four camps around Be'er Ya'acov, Simcha Haroshi, 38, owner of a Be'er Ya'acov Cafe, today burst into the offices of the Ministry of Interior in one of the camps there and tried to pour methylated spirits over the clerk and set him ablaze.

When she was restrained by bystanders she poured the spirits on the table and set that alight. It was destroyed. Mrs. Haroshi was detained and released in bond.

The current was disconnected in the area because of non-payment of IL.4,000 for power. The money is normally collected by the clerk from the residents and paid in a lump sum to the P.E.C. As payments were slow in coming into his office, the Interior Ministry clerk had not paid the P.E.C. account.

J'LEM WANTED PROBE

The Jerusalem Municipality had repeatedly requested the Ministers of Interior, Education, and Finance to set up a Governmental committee to investigate the ability of the Municipality to meet its heavy expenses, a Municipality spokesman stated yesterday.

The Municipality had also been previously informed of the establishment of the committee, contrary to reports which had appeared in the press.

FLOOD FUND

The Netherlands Legation in Israel gratefully acknowledges receipt of the following contributions to "Watersnood 1953."

IL.400.— Employees of Fertilizer & Chemical Ltd., Haifa.
IL.300.— S. J. Fleersheim, Ramat Hasharon.
IL.100.— Van Puttenin Ltd., Tel Aviv.
IL.60.— Abrahamse Ltd., Tel Aviv.
IL.50.— Abrahamse Brothers, Tel Aviv.
IL.50.— The personnel of the American Gospel Church, Jerusalem.
IL.50.— J.C., Nathanya; Dr. S. Nehemiahl, Jerusalem; A. Sisters-Plaizer, Jerusalem; C.P.F., Tel Aviv.
IL.30.— Prof. S. Zondek, Jerusalem.
IL.25.— Bellaire & Cassuto Ltd., Tel Aviv; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin-den Ouden, Jerusalem; N. Y. Natan, Tel Aviv; Nederlandsche Lloyd, Tel Aviv; Fama Food Products Ltd., Ramat Gan.
IL.20.— Automotive Equipment Ltd., Tel Aviv; E. H., Tel Aviv; Dr. and Mrs. A. Seighel, Jerusalem.
IL.15.— N.N., Jerusalem; J. Bar-David, Jerusalem; Family Vromen-de Rasy, Jerusalem.
IL.10.— Dr. S. Dolt, Jerusalem; S.Z.C., Haifa; H. P., Ramat Gan; N. W., Jerusalem; N. N., Jerusalem; Coltov, Jerusalem; H. Freudenthal, Jerusalem; I. Isenbaum and family, Jerusalem; L. H. F., Jerusalem; S. D., M. R., Gan; Mrs. B. Rabin-Rose, Jerusalem; Salomon Bros., Haifa; M. S., Tel Aviv; Dr. and Mrs. Sh. Samuelson, Jerusalem; S. Seizer, Haifa; B. d. V., Tel Aviv.
IL.5.— Miss A. Beatty, Jerusalem; N. N., Jerusalem; Dr. H. C. Behrendt, Jerusalem; B. Riedel, Haifa; Dalia Flowerdew, Jerusalem; A. Ever Hadani, Tel Aviv; Mrs. E. Shermann, Tel Aviv; Z. E., Tel Aviv; N. N.; Mrs. Dr. Kagan, Jerusalem; G. and R. Kapelluto, Jerusalem; Dr. and Mrs. I. Katzenellenbogen, Jerusalem; G. D. J. Kohane, Haifa; Dr. E. Lark, Haifa; G. Margalith, Jerusalem; Mr. S. G. Megiord, Jerusalem; M. N., Haifa; Petra Travel Agency, Jerusalem; H. P., Tel Aviv; Sezager Gift Shop, Jerusalem; N. Shimoni, Jerusalem; L. and R. Traub, Zichron Ya'acov.
IL.3,350—Children Bessaco, Jerusalem.
IL.3.— E. Grossman, Jerusalem; W. S., Jerusalem; L.S., Tel Aviv.
IL.2,600—Mrs. Gestetner, Jerusalem.
IL.2,500—E. v. H., Tel Aviv.
IL.2.— H. Burlach, Jerusalem.
IL.1.— Miss S. Babat, Jerusalem.

Interior Ministry Heads Resign

Dr. M. Cielon, head of the Election Department of the Ministry of Interior, and Mr. R. Scheffer, head of the Ministry's Fiscal Control Department, have resigned following the transfer of most offices this week from Hakirya to Jerusalem, it was reported yesterday.

Mr. Scheffer is expected to join the State Controller's Office. Sharp staff reductions are continuing to be made in the Ministry, particularly in the technical, immigration, and Local Authorities Divisions.

A SYMPOSIUM on T.B. in Israel was held at the Histadrut Executive building in Tel Aviv by the Medical Association last night.

Personal Notices

Dr. Hans and Ruth Kleinschmidt
Samuel Kleinschmidt
are happy to announce the
Birth of a Son and Grandson
New York, Feb. 3, 1953 — 128 East, 82nd. Street
Tel Aviv — 126 Rehov Ahad Ha'am

THE DEATH OF
Dr. HAIM KUGEL
MAYOR OF HOLON
is mourned by the workers of Israel
Executive Committee of
The General Federation of Jewish Labour

THE HOLON MUNICIPALITY
mourns the death of its Mayor,
an energetic man
Dr. HAIM KUGEL

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Sat.: 8.15, 7.15 & 9 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
ALLENBY
Danielle Delorme in
LA CAGE AUX FILLES
English subtitles

ARMON DAVID 7th week
Robert DONAT—Margaret LEIGHTON
THE WINSLOW BOY
Daily at 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
A FORUM FILM

CHEN
A big musical show
TWO TICKETS TO BROADWAY
Tony MARTIN, Janet LEIGH, Gloria de HAVEN, Eddie BRACKEN
Ann MILLER
Saturday at 7 & 9.15 p.m.
Daily at 3.30, 7, 8.15 p.m.

EDEN 2nd week
The New Yiddish film
LOVE and SACRIFICE
with Leibele the Cantor.

ESTHER 3rd week
Van Johnson—Dorothy McGuire
INVITATION
M.G.M. Story

MIGDALOR 3rd week
Laurence Olivier in
HENRY THE FIFTH
by William Shakespeare

MOGRABI 2nd week
Richard WIDMARK
— Dana ANDREWS
THE FROGMEN

OPHIR 2nd week
QUO VADIS
Daily at 5 & 8.30 p.m.

ORION 3rd week
Dennis Morgan — Virginia Mayo
PAINTING THE CLOUDS WITH SUNSHINE

SHDEROTH
Gene Kelly — Judy Garland in M.G.M.'s Technicolor Musical
SUMMER STOCK

TAMAR
Israel Premiere
VITTORIA DE SICA
(of "Bicycle Thief" fame), in
Domani E Troppo Tardi
(Tomorrow is Too Late)
No complimentary tickets
Continuous performances from 9.45 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

Haifa Cinemas
From Sat. Feb. 7

ORION Tel. 4020
STEEL TOWN
Ann SHERIDAN — John LUND

GAL OR Tel. 4557
First and only cinema in Haifa giving non-stop performances from 10 a.m. Evening perfs.: 2nd week:
YOU WERE MEANT FOR ME
Jeanne Crain — Dan Dailey
Matz.: TRAT MAD MR. JONES
Red Skelton — Jeanette Blair

AMPHI Tel. 4618
STARLIFT
Doris Day — Gordon MacRae

ORAH Tel. 4617
Second week
A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE
Vivien LEIGH—Marlon BRANDO

ARMON Tel. 4048
Second week
AFFAIR IN TRINIDAD
Rita HAYWORTH
Glenn FORD

ATZMON Tel. 4803
HIS KIND OF WOMAN
Jane Russel — Robert Mitchum

EN DOR Tel. 5421
Sat., Sun., Mon.:
BUCCANEER'S GIRL
Technicolor
Yvonne de Carlo — Philip Friend
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
ILLEGAL ENTRY
Howard Duff — Maria Toren

MORIAH Tel. 4279
Alfred Hitchcock's
UNDER CAPRICORN
Technicolor
Ingrid Bergman — Joseph Cotten

ORLY (Central Carmel) Tel. 6688
Film Festival Week
Sat., Sun.: Marcel Pagnol's
LOUISIANA STORY
(First time in Haifa)
Mon., Tues.: Marcel Carne's
LES PORTES DE LA NUIT
Wed., Thurs.: Carol Reed's
FALLEN IDOL
Matz.: THE LOST TRIBE

2424
is the phone number of your
TAXI SERVICE
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Friday, February 6, 1953
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THE Arab is a born story-teller and has at various periods made important contributions to world literature, but there is a danger in story-telling for its own sake, as has been clearly demonstrated by recent Arab political propaganda. Their recent ingenious inventions show only too clearly that they continue to live up to their name, and that, moreover, the art of understatement is not one of their finesses.

ARAB PROPAGANDA

Anti-Jewish propaganda in the Arab countries has, of course, been given a big lift by what will probably be one day called the N.A.P. (New Anti-Semitic Policy) of the Cominform. Communists frequently claim that Jews are simply hypersensitive, and that the attacks behind the Iron Curtain have been directed against individual Jews only. It will be interesting to see how they will explain away the welcome and the prominence which the anti-Jewish character of the N.A.P. has been received in the Arab press and radio.

Ali Haydar al Rikabi, the official commentator of Baghdad Radio, has said that the Russians had now launched a war to the bitter end against the Jews, and that this was a direct outcome of the "Jewish character" which provoked opposition always and everywhere. Press comment in Beirut and Damascus has been in a similar vein: they have been swift to realize that the N.A.P. is directed against Jews in general, and have adapted themselves speedily to that line.

It should be mentioned, however, that part of the Arab press, among them some of the larger Egyptian papers, have been somewhat less enthusiastic about N.A.P., which, some of them said, would cause a new wave of immigration to Israel. Others expressed apprehension, perhaps well-founded, that the persecution of one minority might eventually lead to the hounding of other minorities, Moslems among them.

Former Nazi sympathizers, including not a few who spent the Second World War in Germany, now hold many key positions in the Arab press. Prominent among them is Yunis Bahri (who boasts 38 wives and 96 male children) who has founded 20 newspapers and who headed the Arabic Department of Berlin Radio after 1940. He arrived in Cairo recently and was welcomed by many other former well-wishers of Adolf Hitler who are now shaping the editorial policy of "Al Ahram," the second largest daily paper in the Arab world. We need not comment on "Kol Damesek" which is, after all, only a caricature of "Kol Ha'am," but unfortunately the tenor of the Arab press and radio is not very different when dealing with matters concerning Israel.

The declaration of a Baghdad commentator three days ago that "the Arab states might establish an army twice as strong as the Turkish army", is another typical example of their moderation and restraint. It must be stated that there are Arabs who see the danger inherent in that kind of day-dreaming, and that few foreigners will be taken in by such sweeping threats, while the Arabs themselves might come to believe their own propaganda in the end with perhaps fatal results for themselves.

In any case, this kind of official propaganda is self-defeating. After so much fanfare and threats to boycott Western Germany, the matter has been quietly dropped, and the lesson will doubtlessly not be lost on the Western Powers. One of the editorial writers of "Al Ahram," George Asis, remarked the other day that Israelis are masters of political propaganda, and that the Arabs have neglected this important weapon in the past. This is simply not true; but Arab propaganda has not been successful because it hardly ever had the slightest regard for facts and realities.

Histadrut Drive I U.S. to Net $5m.

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — Returning from a four-month visit to the U.S. during which he visited 22 states on behalf of the Histadrut campaign, Mr. Yosef Almogi, secretary of the Haifa Labour Council, said here today that the campaign is expected to record a 20 per cent increase this year, bringing in $5m. as against 3.5m. last year.

Mr. Almogi, who arrived by El Al, was greeted by the Mayor of Haifa, Mr. Abba Khoushy and city councillors.

THE WORKING WEEK — By S. Eliahu

Arabs Wage 'Little War'

THE midnight freight train from Haifa had already travelled two thirds of the way to Tel Aviv, Tulkarm, just across the border, had been left behind, when machine gun fire broke the monotonous clatter of the wheels. The train passed on until a few minutes later the driver, a Palestine Arab, Salim Mansur, heard a detonation which caused his new Diesel locomotive to shudder to a stop, but left it unhurt.

At sunrise, the material damage was seen to be less than was feared: the three last tankers were derailed and some 30 metres of track demolished. Two sleepers stamped 1917 were damaged, and a wide but shallow crater marked the place where two mines, which had been placed between the rails, had exploded.

According to the investigators' reconstruction of the incident — (they included a U.N. observer) it appears that the machine gun fire which was heard from the direction of Kalkilya in Jordan served as a signal for the demolition squad that the train was approaching. They must have been a bit over-excited, or not too well trained for they were about three seconds late. The explosion occurred when the train had almost passed, and not when the engine passed over the mines. A large coloured handkerchief was found nearby and — as usual — 'the footprints led to the armistice lines', in this case only a stone's throw.

When the military attachés of the Western Powers arrived at the scene some 18 hours later, the sleepers had been replaced, the track repaired and the first freight train had already passed on its way. The seriousness of the incident was, however, only too patently obvious, particularly in the light of previous incidents in the same area during the last fortnight. The growing shadow of World War III, together with shipments of jet planes from the West and anti-Zionist broadcasts from the East, have given the Arabs new impetus in their 'little war' against Israel. Their effect on the public has been to make it more sensitive about incidents of this kind, and the demand for 'active defence' is growing.

The mining of the railway, although the most serious incident, is not the only one which has kept the noise of guns alive along the frontier since the middle of last month.

The unrest is also connected with what one observer called "U.N.'s chronic boredom with the chronic disease at the root of the incidents." The bad effects of a prolonged armed neutrality on both sides have become more and more apparent while for U.N. personnel here, shooting, mining and marauding have become more or less routine matters.

Although obviously Israeli villagers don't infiltrate into Jordan, nevertheless every Israeli complaint of marauding by Jordanians seemed to be matched by a counter-complaint against Israel, but missing was a U.N. press officer to give the "referee's" side of the stories.

At the same time U.N. statistics show that Jordan is doing very little to solve her refugee problem, in spite of the fact that she is receiving the bulk of U.N.W.R.A. funds. In the period July 1951 to June 1952, Israel settled over 20 per cent of the 25,000 Arab refugees within her own borders by providing employment for them. In Jordan only 15,500 of the 470,000 have been removed from the list of refugees, and of these 14,281 through discovery of their false registration, 1,340 through death and 323 through emigration. In fact only about 10,500, or less than 2.5 per cent have therefore been settled within the framework of the country's economy. This makes it somewhat easier to understand the large number of infiltrators, whether they cross on their own initiative or with Jordan's blessing.

The eventful week was ushered in last Friday by another act of violence resulting in the death of an Egged bus inspector at the Tel Aviv central station.

Radio Report

Prominently featured in the news broadcast on Friday night was a report that an angry mob had beaten Mr. Segal, inspector, to death at the Tel Aviv terminal because he refused to let them enter a bus without queueing up. The story was repeated in Saturday morning's broadcast, and as there are no papers on *Shabat*, there was general indignation and shock at the "barbarism" displayed. Sunday's newspapers carried a large obituary notice inserted by Egged mourning the death of one of their colleagues "murdered by the mob." The news columns carried rather a different story, explaining that the man had not been beaten to death, but had died shortly after the brawl from an "heart failure". As details of the police investigation were revealed, people were more and more convinced that Egged used the incident and the unverified account by Kol Yisrael, which as late as Saturday night was still referring to a "murder by a mob," to make propaganda for the bus drivers' lot.

The next day the police inspector in charge explained that no signs of violence had been found on the dead man, and that they had succeeded in preventing a mob of Egged drivers from lynching four young men detained. Further investigation vealed that Mr. Segal had been a very sick man suffering from arterial sclerosis.

This was known to the Egged management who had relieved Mr. Segal from his job as a driver on health grounds. Nevertheless, they announced with much ostentation that there would be a five hour traffic stoppage on all their lines as a protest against the public's "hostile attitude".

Mr. Y. Saphir, Minister of Communications, and his Director-General Mr. Razili (who many years ago was a manager of 'Egged', one of the three sister companies incorporated in Egged), sent a number of urgent messages to the company asking them to limit traffic stoppage to one hour. They pointed out that Egged, which controls inter-urban traffic almost throughout the country, had no right to paralyse transport whatever the circumstances of Mr. Segal's death.

Egged, however, refused to consider the Minister's request and service was suspended for five hours. The following day Egged received a strongly-worded letter from Mr. Saphir, warning them that the Government would draw its own conclusions from their irresponsible behaviour and would take steps to prevent a recurrence in the future. It is reported that this was no idle threat: there are certain proposals from abroad to invest large capital in the establishment of an inter-urban bus company. Egged's attitude on this occasion may well turn out to have been the last straw.

Ask for More

In spite of all this, Egged representatives appeared at the Ministry of Communications two days after the traffic stoppage to ask for a 45 per cent increase in fares, possibly unaware that their attempt to make a martyr of Mr. Segal had somewhat miscarried. There was of course no discussion that day, and the Egged representatives were sent away. It is nevertheless believed that there will be negotiations to raise fares next week, in spite of the fact that the former Director-General of the Ministry of Communications, Mr. Z. Shind, declared at the time of last June in fares three months ago, that there would be no increase for at least half a year. Ministerial spokesmen have explained that they will have to study the bus companies' request ("Dan" and "Hamkasher" have also asked for higher fares) as there may be some foundation to claims that their running costs have gone up.

It was generally felt, however, that as long as a member of a bus cooperative continues to earn two and a half times as much as the average civil servant and as long as "Egged" insists upon demonstrating its disregard of both the public and the Ministry of Communications, it would be better to stick to Mr. Shind's original statement.

ALSO THIS WEEK there were further price increases, the most important the 20 per cent jump in the price of milk and 9 per cent increase in electricity prices in Jerusalem.

The milk price was long due, as the farmers have complained for months that the rise in fodder prices left no profits on milk sales, and in some cases even caused losses, particularly when the percentage of imported fodder dropped and that of local fodder increased. Additional aspects were Government subsidies and marketing costs. Until recently, "standard" milk contained 75 per cent fresh milk and 25 per cent imported milk powder solution. A few weeks ago, the fresh milk content was raised to 85 per cent and—as the subsidies are paid on producers' prices — the subsidies had also to be increased, if the consumers' price was to have remained the same. A more basic, but more difficult problem is that of the high share of marketing costs in the consumer price of milk. Here the problem could be solved only by a basic reorganisation of the present marketing system—and such a step is now being advocated by agricultural experts.

As for the price of electricity in Jerusalem, it was higher than in the rest of the country even before the recent nine per cent increase, and it was generally agreed that further rises would not attract industries to the capital.

"He says it must be a gesture of solidarity with Egged."

FRANCO, EISENHOWER, STYLED 'TWO CAUDILLOS'

Spain's Hopes for U.S. Sympathy

By RICHARD MOWRER

AMERICA's new President, according to the Falangist newspaper "Arriba," is a second Caudillo, a "leader" who sees eye to eye with General Franco on the matter of saving Western civilization and who is "following the same line" that Franco has followed since 1936. In short, so the Spanish public is told, Franco and Eisenhower are two of a kind.

"More than once," stated "Arriba" on the morning of January 2nd, "we have pointed out the fundamental resemblance between the two military Caudillos of our times, Franco and Eisenhower, that is to say between the man who beat Russia on the battlefields of Spain and the man destined to confront her on the future fields of operations in Europe — a resemblance born of identical anti-Communist convictions and of identical concepts regarding the mission of defending civilization."

Franco First

Two months previously "Arriba" had published a dual profile of "the two Generalissimos, Franco and Eisenhower." These are the highlights:

"We mention Franco first, not merely because he was Generalissimo before Eisenhower but because by defeating Communism he freed Europe before Eisenhower did. Furthermore Eisenhower did not free Europe from the Communists, who retained half of it. He freed it from other Europeans who likewise were endeavouring to liberate it from the Russians and, (oh deluded peoples!) from the Americans. The two Generalissimos, the one since October 1, 1936, the other since the past few days, were both elected as rulers by the universal consent of their respective people, Franco in wartime for the victory of a peace, Eisenhower in peacetime for the winning of a war."

Now that he is President of the United States Eisenhower's stock has soared here in Spain compared to what it was at convention time last June. Then the Spanish hope was that Taft would win the nomination and the controlled press and radio weren't too kind to Eisenhower. He was criticized as the general "who let the Russians have Berlin and Prague," the man "who knows nothing about geography, particularly of the geography south of the Pyrenees." These attacks were prompted by the fact that Eisenhower had mentioned Yugoslavia and Spain in the same breath. But all is forgiven now.

Former President Truman is not so fortunate. The day he left office a rash of editorials similarly entitled "Adios Mister Truman" appeared in various parts of Spain. The "Adios Mister Truman" which appeared in "Pueblo" of Madrid is fairly representative of the rest. It said, in part:

"It is with indifference that we see Mr. Truman departing from the White House for good, along with his planes, his hats and his neckties. Mr. Truman spared no effort to become heartily detested by many Spaniards. No other Western government tried so hard to do us harm. It was he who did the most to keep us outside the community of Western nations, who froze the credits which Congress had voted for Spain, and it was he who, for no reason at all, declared one day that he did not like Spain." (At a Washington press conference February 7, 1952, President Truman remarked that he was not very fond of Spain, adding in response to another question, that of course he was referring to the present Spanish regime.)

"La Vanguardia Espanola" of Barcelona, commenting on the "Adios Mister Truman" theme is worth quoting for its reference to the Spanish-American negotiations which have been dragging along since April. It said:

"As Spaniards we cannot shed a single nostalgic tear for the President who, thank God, is departing. He leaves at last, without having signed the accords with Spain which the American nation, wiser than its leader, has been demanding."

"Arriba" expressed the opinion that now that Truman is out and Eisenhower in, the negotiations will progress better.

Dr. Zafer Rifai, Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, decorates General Franco at the El Prado Palace in Madrid. The decoration is the Grand Collar of the Umeyan, Syria's highest decoration. After this ceremony the friendship treaty between the two nations was ratified. Express Photo

Technion's Role As Integrating Factor

By YA'ACOV DORI

During his present tour of the United States, the President of the Technion addressed a gathering of distinguished educators and university leaders in New York. Following is part of his address.

MANY of the problems which face higher learning in Israel are the same as those which confront your own colleges and universities in America, differing only in degree. We, too, are faced with problems of inflation and of depreciation of plant and equipment. We too find it necessary constantly to re-evaluate our goals and to maintain contact with the living realities of the nation, while at the same time preserving the most precious cultural and spiritual heritage of the past.

Yet Israel, because of its recent creation, and the many historical phenomena ensuing from its appearance, places an additional and a unique burden upon our academic facilities. In the Technion, our Institute of Technology, we are called upon not only to train the engineers the architects of Israel's present and future, but also to help mould the young generation into a national pattern which is just beginning to emerge. In the past five years we have more than doubled our total population. Immigrants have come to us from 60 or more different countries in every corner of the globe, speaking almost as many languages and dialects. Many of them come to Israel from lands which are remote not only in geography, but also in time. From the Arab states of the Middle East, the northern coast of Africa, the almost forgotten recesses of central Asia, as well as from the ruins of Europe and Iron Curtain countries, there have come to us men, women and children whose civilization, culture, way of life are utterly different one from the other. Every apparatus of education in the country is strained to the utmost in the effort to promote a stable and smooth integration of these diverse elements into the national life of Israel.

And it is precisely in the field of science and technology that we have been meeting with the greatest success, for obvious reasons. In our laboratories of industrial chemistry, or in our electronics research chambers, to mention but two of our departments, young men and women are finding a common basis for growth and understanding. The role of science and technology as unifying factors in the life of man, is in Israel undergoing a fascinating laboratory experiment of its own. In this respect our little country and our own educational efforts at the Technion offer a fertile area for study by sociologists and demographists.

In our basic curricula we have sought in large measure to follow the best examples set by American colleges and universities. Members of our faculty and administrative staff, as well as graduate students, have spent time in your country, and have brought back the full benefit of what they have learned in America. Not only Israel, I might add, but all the free world today looks to the United States for leadership in vital areas of modern living.

Yet in our Technion we do not seek to train robots or to produce human adding machines or Geiger counters. The engineer and the scientist must be whole men, aware of their social responsibilities to humanity as well as proficient in the use of a slide rule. And in this phase of their education Israel has its own standards, produced several thousand years ago, and since adopted by most civilized countries. It is a rewarding experience, I can assure you, to teach ethics, morality, justice, on the very ground on which the Biblical prophets first expounded these principles. It is our sincere belief that these two — the ethical principles of the Hebrew Bible, and the most modern advances in the field of science, can be combined to produce good and happy men and women. One of our guiding principles, perhaps summarizing the whole, was first expressed many years ago by one of our people, and I can commend his words once again to the world in the very tongue in which he first gave them expression...

"It hath been told thee, O man, what is good, and what the Lord doth require of thee; Only to do justly and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."

THEATRE NOTES

Breath of Cloudland

"A MILLION DOLLARS", a Musical Comedy in six scenes, written for Matate by B.J. Heblum. Music: A. Abramovich. Directed by B. Davidov.

IN its new production Matate has more or less returned to its own first principles. "A Million Dollars" is no great play, but it is the sort Matate used to do when it dedicated itself to mirror the foibles and weaknesses of people we know and come in contact with. It does not bother with subtleties and has little use for a plot. In very broad lines it gives us a series of pictures of Jews in Israel and America one might meet and see were one to visit New York or Lydda Airport.

The story revolves around a Kibbutznick who goes to New York to collect an inheritance and finds that it amounts to a million dollars. He meets the various types who plague the life of any Israeli abroad. There is the permanent "schliah" who wants him to take back a few refrigerators. She has managed to send a couple already, but after all, what would it matter if she could send one more; there is the student who is studying interior decoration and wants to make a deal, (if the Kibbutznick did not think this profession so important he could switch to almost anything) there is the advertising man who offers him money for signing a testimonial and when he refuses, the ad man reviles all of Israel for always wanting money; finally there are the reporters who present a garbled version of their interviews. The million dollars gets him into a bone which will not believe that he does not want something. He meets professional collectors who claim that Israel is starving when they try to collect and that she is the richest country in the world when they are looking for investments.

Divided Home

Finally the wanderer comes home and is met in the port by officials who tear him to pieces while all the tourists looking for black market exchange and special privileges go scot free. When the poor man gets back to his Kibbutz he finds a wall running through the centre of the dining hall with his wife and daughter on opposite sides of the wall.

This is a lot of territory to cover in one evening, but it was covered without too much difficulty. There is no attempt to develop any ideas or characters, but this is the sort of thing Matate knows how to do best of all. One felt at home and relaxed feeling that this is familiar stuff and the theatre knows how to go about it.

J. Timan played the part of the Kibbutznick with his usual competence. He even sang in his toneless voice, but managed to put the song across. M. Hazgel was funny as the American who thinks he gives his all to Israel when he manages to get rid of the collectors. Others participating are: H. Rozovska, J. Levy, E. Rempel, B. Segal, J. Aba, N. Wultovich, J. Oksenburg and a number of additional characters. The direction of B. Davidov was also in the old Matate tradition of things bright and moving. The settings by A. Rousseau were economical and attractive. The music by A. Abramovich sounded just like all of the music we have ever heard at the Matate. It all felt like cloudland revisited.

IDA E. DAVIDOWITZ

NATURE NOTES

Nest-Building Time

NEST-BUILDING begins early in February with some of our residents, such as the great tits and the goldfinches, but summer breeders, the majority of which arrive in April, the last in May — are of course later.

It is an entrancing sight to watch such a tiny builder as the graceful warbler, at work. Here as in most cases it is the hen who performs the actual toil, while the cock is only the humble helper who brings in the material or just inspires her by singing and taking an intelligent interest. Nests take an average of eight days to build, but works of art and precision such as the goldfinches' longer. There are different techniques and birds have to be tailors, masons, diggers, carpenters and nearly always upholsterers too. The nests are most often shaped like cups, but there are also other strange forms. They are placed in trees and shrubs, in cave and holes, on the ground and in buildings, in and on rocks, in loamy banks. Not that all birds build nests — terns just scratch a sort of shallow cup out of the dry grasses and plants near the shore, and owls lay theirs on debris in eaves or cavelike places such as unused cellars or attics. The greatest oddity among nests in Israel is that of the great crested grebe which swims like a boat on the Huleh — not fastened to reeds, as many other waterbirds are.

P.A.

Men and Things

IT appears that there is a shortage of good lion-tamers in the world. The reason is not far to seek. We sup full of distant horrors — atomic explosions, poisonous gases and germ warfare, to say nothing of that new cloud of intangibles beyond the sound barrier — and therefore have no cause to seek incidental risks a little nearer home.

Yet the art editress of the "Observer", herself a lion-tamer, has revealed, in a recent broadcast talk, that the compensations of lion-taming far outweight the hardships. Since misconceptions about the nature of animals are rife among us, and are often perpetuated in literature, it would be as well to examine her experiences. A wild creature is preferable to one reared in captivity, because its digestion is better, making it more even-tempered, and it holds man, as a comparative stranger, in proper respect. The domestic lion or tiger develops a contempt for man as a result of familiarity. Then the tiger is less jealous than the lion of attentions showered by its tamer on other beasts.

Tigers, indeed, are of such soft composition that they can become quite sick if neglected, but they rarely develop the spirit of savage revenge, as lions do. Shaw, of course, used his lion for his own, brilliant, topsy-turvy purpose; but if he had been true to nature, he would have written 'Androcles and the Tiger'. Knowledge of wild creatures might lead us to re-write such classics as Aesop's Fables, while possibly a favourite of our own might emerge as 'Jonah and the Grampus'.

B. S.

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PAINTING THE CLOUDS WITH SUNSHINE the gayest musical show in Technicolor with Virginia MAYO — Gene NELSON — Dennis MORGAN 3rd week — ORION — TEL AVIV
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"STARLIFT" the great musical ALL STAR SHOW — AMPHI — HAIFA
"A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE" the film of the year which won 5 "Oscars", with VIVIEN LEIGH, MARION BRANDO 2nd week — ORA — HAIFA

COMMUNITY LEADER'S STORY OF FLIGHT TO WEST BERLIN

Moscow's Moves Against German Jews

By RICHARD LOWENTHAL

BERLIN. —

EVER since the Slansky trial of last November the Western world has been trying to guess the real motives of the new persecution of the Jews in the Soviet sphere — a persecution that has since spread from its starting point in Czechoslovakia to the Soviet Union itself, as well as to Russian-occupied Eastern Germany.

Here in Berlin, Western observers are coming for the first time directly to grips with the problem. For the arrival of Jewish refugees from the Soviet zone, including the men who had hitherto led the Jewish communities there, affords an opportunity of learning in detail how the new "Red anti-Semitism" has developed over the past two years, and thus for drawing conclusions from the "How" to the "Why" and "Wherefore."

I have just had a long conversation with Julius Meyer, a survivor of the Auschwitz annihilation camp, who rose to become the leader of all the Jewish communities in the Soviet zone of Germany, an executive member of the Association of Victims of Nazism, and a Communist member of the "People's Chamber" — the East German pseudo-Parliament.

Secret Flight

At last the new party line has caught up with him. When confronted with demands to sign statements which would have cut him off for ever from world Jewry, he temporized on the pretext that he must consult all his community leaders, warned them and collected them from all over the zone, and finally organized their joint exodus to the West.

Combined with other reports now available here, Meyer's story has left me with three main impressions. First, the new anti-Semitism finds more of a spontaneous echo among the Russian army officers than among the Germans in the Soviet zone. Secondly, as a policy, it had been prepared by the Russians long before the Czechs or East Germans made their first move along those lines. Thirdly, the "Red anti-Semitism" is not racial but political; its objective is not to get rid of the Jews altogether, but to break up a coherent community whose members are used to helping and shielding each other and have traditional contacts outside the Soviet orbit — because any such coherent group with outside contacts is a danger to the totalitarian state. In that, the new persecution of the Jews has more in common with the Soviet persecution of the churches than with the racialism of Hitler.

The first symptom of the new policy, Meyer said, had appeared about the middle of 1951, when the Soviet officers responsible for contact with the religious communities were replaced by new men. Up to then, the successive officers dealing with the Jews had themselves been Russians of Jewish origin. The new man was not. The communities had also been used to being visited during the great Jewish holidays by some Jewish officers of the local Soviet army garrison, who wanted to get some Passover wine, or unleavened bread, or simply to meet a few co-religionists. Now these visits became rare, and those who made them preferred to come after dark.

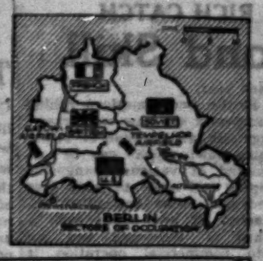
Then came the day when Meyer was invited for a discussion with an officer of the Soviet Ministry of State Security — the Secret Police, who discoursed at length about the anti-State character of sects like Jehovah's Witnesses, which for religious reasons refused to respect the symbols of the State and to do military service in any form, and had therefore been thrown into concentration camps both by the Nazis and the Soviets. At the end of it, the officer asked with apparent naivete whether the Jews were not something similar. Shortly afterwards, Meyer learned that the same Russian department was looking for people with a knowledge of Hebrew to spy on Jewish prayers at the synagogues and find out whether anti-Soviet remarks were being made in religious disguise!

The German Communist leaders first started to worry about the "Jewish problem" when the West German Federal Republic signed its reparations agreement with Israel and the Jewish world organizations, and the question was being asked in the Western Press whether the East German Government would follow suit. A few years earlier, Meyer had participated in discussions on restitution between East German and international Jewish representatives; the former Politburo member, Paul Merker, now accused of "favouring the agents of Zionism," although he has no Jewish blood whatsoever, was at that time the party's official spokesman on these matters. Now, the party attacked the West German reparations agreement as a trick of the American "imperialists" for subsidizing their Israel "agents" at the expense of the German people, and called on Meyer and the other leaders of the Jewish communities in the East to sign declarations to this effect. They temporized — and thus began to arouse suspicion.

Reaction to Prague

With the Slansky trial in Prague, the behaviour of the German Communist officials towards their Jewish comrades changed abruptly. There was still no evidence of popular anti-Jewish feeling, but the party bureaucrats showed not only fear of associating with Jews, but open hatred. Particularly the leaders of the "Association of Victims of Nazism" now delighted in spitefully reminding their Jewish colleagues of the food parcels they had received from the American "Joint" until 1950, and inquiring whether they had any Zionist ties.

Then, in the middle of December, the Central Committee of the Communist-controlled Socialist Unity Party issued a long circular, underlining the lessons of the Slansky trial concerning Zionism and international Jewish organizations, and calling on all party units to be "vigilant" against the danger. The "Victims of Nazism" were made responsible in the first place for trying to sort out the "loyal" from the "disloyal" Jews; it was they who asked for complete membership lists of the Jewish communities—lists which Meyer had carefully kept in West Berlin.



The Allied zones of Berlin (right) are isolated in East Germany (shaded area) and in the event of the highways being closed can be reached only by "airlift" to the indicated airfields. The map below shows Berlin's relations to Western Europe.

From then on things moved rapidly. Within a few days all the Jewish leaders were asked to sign identical statements, condemning not only the Zionist movement but also the State of Israel and its leaders as "agents of the American war-mongers." The "Joint" was equally to be condemned as a criminal spying organization and a demand for a formal rejection of any moral claim to restitution was repeated. The purpose of this, in the view of the Jewish leaders, was both to break down their mutual confidence and to make them voluntarily sever all their ties with Jewry beyond the Iron Curtain. But they preferred to flee rather than to sign, and the separation has had to be effected by the State authorities themselves who have now appointed new provisional Jewish community leaders and have even cut in two the hitherto unified Jewish community of Greater Berlin.

Party Tribunal

A few days before they actually escaped to the West, Meyer had his first interrogation before a party tribunal — the beginning of the Jewish purge inside the ruling party. From the tone of the proceedings, he felt at once that the aim was to put him in the wrong — the next interrogation might end with his arrest.

As the Jewish leaders fled, ordinary non-party people helped them to the last. But already schoolchildren were beginning to abuse their Jewish classmates, influenced by the propaganda talk of their teachers. The Communist press may well assert that "Red anti-Semitism" is a Western slander and that "loyal Jews" have nothing to fear. But the Jews have seen it before, and they know they have no protections outside the mutual solidarity which the regime is now trying to destroy. Once again, they are on the move.

OFNS

CAMPS AGAIN

BERLIN (WJA). —

The Berlin authorities and the Berlin population so far look upon the Jewish refugees as just one small fraction of the great mass of refugees from the East. The refugee problem is being dealt with fully in the general press. It would appear according to expert social welfare officers that the vast majority of these refugees are not leaving Eastern Germany because of strong objections to the regime, but as a result of poor living and working conditions and the fear that "things may get worse." East German and Soviet authorities, for the time being, do not seem to put any obstacles in the way of this mass migration by which they get rid of much "unproductive" human material and increase the difficulties of West Berlin and of Western Germany.

Conditions of general reception camps vary. There is sufficient food but accommodation, sanitary conditions, medical attendance, the "human touch", seem glaringly inadequate.

The period which passes before a refugee is "recognized" and eligible for transfer to Western Germany or to a permanent camp in Berlin, lasts at times twice as long. Many refugees from the East are living unregistered in Berlin; their number is estimated to be nearly 100,000.

Hebrew into Latin—Some Problems

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — In your issue of December 26 you published an article by Gerda L. Cohen on the question of transliteration.

To begin with, the question of the report submitted three months ago (and not over a year, as erroneously stated by your correspondent) to the Secretary to the Government by the Transliteration Committee appointed by him, is to be entirely divorced from the English Telephone Directory and from the signposts on the roads erected by the Keren Hayessod. The two latter sets of documents were arranged by some one with a very imperfect knowledge of the principles and rules of transliteration proposed by the committee, and moreover had been applied in a very nonchalant and non-consequential manner, hence the resulting confusion and variety of spellings.

Now, as to the proposals of the Transliteration Committee. I entirely agree with your correspondent that the purpose of transliteration in this case is to make Hebrew names readable by a foreigner. And rightly enough, your correspondent asks immediately, which foreigner? Now, it is quite obvious that Hebrew contains a number of sounds which do not exist in European languages, neither Romance, nor Germanic, nor — for that matter — Slav. It is equally obvious that these sounds are essential for the proper distinction between words and names of different meaning and origin. Furthermore, if these signs do not exist in European languages, there cannot be any generally accepted and understood Latin characters rendering these sounds in any script using the Latin alphabet. It follows that the above Hebrew sounds can be rendered only by certain conventions, which may be either combinations of letters or special signs invented for the purpose. Now, groupings of signs again have different sound-values in different languages, and in many cases they require special knowledge on the part of the man using or reading them.

Thus, for instance, the Hebrew sound ב is rendered in English, sh, in French ch, in German sch, in Italian sc, and so on. Which combination should be used in transliterating Hebrew into Latin characters? Obviously, a Frenchman or a German or an Italian would not know what to make of the world "shalom," unless he happens to know that in English the combination sh stands for ש. On the other hand, an Englishman would read the word "chalom" as "tsha-lom" and a German would read it "khalom." Then again, the English convention of transliteration ג as kh is a mere convention, having no meaning even for the uninitiated Englishman, let alone a Frenchman (for both have and need no way of expressing that sound), while the Germans usually express that sound by the combination ch.

The committee, therefore, arrived at the conclusions a) that without using some conventions it was impossible to transliterate Hebrew into Latin characters; b) that if the use of conventional signs or combinations was unavoidable, it was best to use signs that could mean one and only one thing to every foreigner, whether he be English, French, Italian, or of any other nationality; c) that admitting the use of conventional signs, it was best to use one sign only for the transliteration of any given sound, instead of using combinations which may give rise to ambiguous readings. Thus it would be preferable to use one conventional sign for the transliteration of ץ than the combination ts or tz (which, by the way, raised a storm of protest, when it was introduced by the Mandatory Government), for a foreigner seeing the word Y i t s h a a c would not know whether this is to be read Yit-shac or Yit-shac, and such examples could be multiplied ad infinitum.

Basing itself on the necessity of expressing the sounds K.Y.Z.V. and the sounds j, g (soft as in French) and tsh which, though not existing in Hebrew are current in Jewish names, and differentiating between ס and ת, ח and כ, ט and ת, ג and ז the committee found itself compelled to introduce a few conventional signs in its proposals for transliterating Hebrew into Latin characters. In one case, the differentiation mentioned above could be achieved without introducing new signs: the differentiation between ב and ו was achieved by the use of v for ב and w for ו. When it came to the sound ק the committee found it expedient to recommend its transliteration by c or q, instead of adding a further conventional sign, for two reasons; one because in certain languages c is used to render the usual Ashkenazi way of rendering that sound, while on the other hand it made it possible (in the case of q) to pronounce it also the way Sephardi Jews render that sound. In the case of ג the committee found a Latin sign for which it had no use in transliterating Hebrew and which was used in certain languages to render that sound, and thus instead of introducing a new conventional sign, it proposed to transliterate ג by x.

There remain eight sounds where the use of new conventional signs was unavoidable, so these signs were added, and at the same time an attempt was made to avoid the use of diacritical points which are easily obliterated, and to avoid as far as possible the introduction of entirely new signs, not known in the Latin alphabet. These eight signs were ŋ for נ and ɣ for ע both known in the international transliteration system, and I may add — being only variations of the apostrophe used also by the Mandatory system of transliteration to render ט by ḥ, for ת, ṭ for ב, ṿ for ו, ẓ for צ, ṣ for ס and c for ק, granted that these conventions necessitate knowledge of the reader of what they stand for. But such knowledge is also conditioned by the use of the transliteration system based on the English transliteration system, which was advocated by your correspondent; for without such knowledge the reader would not know what sh, kh, etc. stand for.

Finally, one more point. The Transliteration Committee expressly stated in their report, that all they did was to propose a set of fixed and uniform rules for the transliteration of Hebrew into Latin characters. They have expressed no opinion as to the further question, whether the system they propose should be applied uniformly in all cases or whether some names, few or many, which are well-known already in certain foreign forms, should be rendered in their traditional spelling, such as Jaffa, Nazareth, etc. They have only recommended the retention of traditional spellings in the two cases of Israel and Jerusalem.

Yours etc.,

S. YEIVIN
Chairman, Transliteration Committee

Jerusalem, December 29

FLOOD DISASTER

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — The terrible disaster which has overtaken Western Europe, especially Holland, has touched our people and we are proud of Mr. Sprinzak's and Mr. Lavon's statements in the Knesset.

I have never been to Holland but during my war-time internment in Europe, I heard much about the humane behaviour of the Dutch people towards the Jews throughout the period of the Nazi occupation. To show the sympathy of the population of Israel for the victims of last week's floods, I propose a fund for the children of Holland and send you IL.2 as my contribution. I am confident that many will follow me.

Yours, et.,

ARIE STERN

Jerusalem, February 4.

Readers' Letters

RAMBLER'S NOTEBOOK

DOWN TO S'DOM

By THEODOR F. MEYSELS

BEERSHEBA has most certainly changed in the eyes of someone who hasn't been there since 1947. Across the town square, I found the Cafe "Ha'arava," where Sdom-bound travellers foregather *before* the start of the convoy.

All kinds of desert-dwellers kibbutzniks, surveyors, oil and water drillers, soldiers and policemen were partaking a surprisingly cheap and good lunch, under the admiring eyes of a large table of American tourists. Huge quantities of exciting equipment were loaded on the Sdom truck outside followed by a reassuring load of viands. I threw in my bed sack and was allocated a seat in one of the Potash Company's "Land Rovers". (These "English Jeeps," by the way, seat seven with comfort. It is difficult to understand why traffic regulations allow only four people in an American Jeep of exactly the same size.)

Camel Drive

Through the road block we passed, out into the eastern wilds and drove on through grey thirsty fields. We passed the road fork to the Egyptian border and turned right at that fascinating sign-post pointing left to the new Sdom road and right to Elath. The horizon-wide emptiness was soon enlived by hundreds, literally hundreds of camels: the Beduins drive their flocks from the icy and parched Negev plateau down to the shores of the Dead Sea and into the Wadi Araba, which is warm and sheltered.

Near the present road-head of the asphalted highway, we stopped at the phosphate factory, a strange contraption of enormous drums and mysterious machinery, erected in a shallow excavation. Exploitation has now passed the experimental stage. Production is about to begin with machinery imported from France, thanks to the Algerian mines which lead phosphate manufacture. Our enormous deposits, dried fish of lakes of the dimmest past, have a lower percentage than those of Algeria. They can be quarried however in a dry state, whilst wet Algerian phosphate must be mined. By employing the most up-to-date enriching methods we will be able to produce phosphate of competitive quality and price. Very soon, dried fish, so old that it doesn't even smell any more, will be exported to earn dollars, more than covering our imports of contemporary fish-fillet.

Miners' Camp

At the miners' camp, we were surprised by the existence of a restaurant with a real menu. Even if the desert wind whistled through the extremely well ventilated shed, we had the choice of three tasty dishes at an obviously subsidized price. One works hard in the Negev, but one eats well.

Starting off again, we soon reached the edge of the Negev escarpment with its grandiose view over the deepest valley in the world. We looked down into a maze of canyons, cut by diluvian torrents into the Loess bed of the oldest Dead Sea and over the central depression of the Wadi Araba to the Mountains of Moab, where Mt. Aaron rises over the rose-red cliffs-city of Petra.

It is regrettable that, with the opening of the new Sdom road, the many tourists, who will soon flock down to the Dead Sea once more will miss this unique descent. The road, cut and blasted into the flank of the mountains, conquering a gradient of 600 metres in less than five kilometres.

Husb's Tree

An obligatory road-house for all travellers to Sdom is the cafe at Ain Husb. The conscientious drive, having brought a heavy load down the "Ascent of the Scorpion," is destrous of his spiritual due. The oasis of Ain Husb, watered by a rich spring, must have been a resting place for caravans since time immemorial. The crumbling square walls of a Turkish fort lie on a low mound, probably a toll gate covering the ruins of earlier fortifications. The landmark of Ain Husb is an enormous terebinth, which five men could not encompass, proof what trees this soil can produce, if protected from the goats, in this case by the sanctity of Nebi Husb, who used to teach his pupils under this tree. The Prophet Husb, in Arab folklore, is the patron saint of this part of the world, incorporating many features of the Biblical Lot, exactly as the Imam Ali of the Wadi, through which the Jaffa road runs, has appropriated most of Joshua's feats.

Then came the passage through the Wadi Husb, between the oasis and the Dead Sea. After ample time for refreshment, we entered the Wadi Husb, the most suitable setting for an ambush, horse-opera, that the specialised cinema-goer could dream up. Grey cliffs rise steeply from a horizontal, gravel-filled valley. Not only is the stratification absolutely even but, the vertical relief of erosion is also of an unbelievable regularity. It is difficult to believe that all those bastions and cathedrals are not the work of forgotten giants. The valley looks familiar to anyone who has ever seen Red Indians attack a stage coach in a desert of the Far West. Substitute basiliyas for featherscrowns.

However, we passed through the canyon in peace singing lustily to arrive at the Potash Works in the best of moods — having consumed en route the better part of the alcoholic rations. The management of the Sdom Camp, by the way, has not yet licensed a canteen probably to ensure the good behaviour of Sdom's new citizens and to avoid a natural catastrophe like that described in Genesis 19.

Ancient Sdom is engfuled by salt marshes probably marking the extent of once larger lake to the south of the Dead Sea. Zoar, Lot's city of refuge, has been tentatively identified with a city mound in the Wadi Araba. The main activity of the old Sdomites was probably the manufacture of salt. According to Dr. Bloch, the learned chemist of the Potash Ltd., "Sdom" is a contraction of "Sde Adom," Red Fields, from a red micro-organism that grows in dry salt pans. The Byzantines, in any case, had their salt-post at the northern end of the Wadi Husb, where some ruins are still visible and architectural fragments which now decorate the square of the Sdom Camp were found.

The sun had set behind the grey rocks, when we left the Wadi Husb and passed through a surprising jungle of high reeds. Richly green, flourishing on salty water, grasses there which the experts consider as the most hopeful material for the manufacture of paper of the finest quality. Long after closing time, we passed the Potash Factory, a phantastically towering silhouette against the evening sky in a vast setting of emptiness. Along the track of the small-gage railway, connecting the factory with the port, we reached the Camp. Most of the inmates stood in front of the brightly illuminated new dining hall eagerly awaiting the connection with the world above sea-level: a motorized Santa Claus, delivering parcels, letters, newspapers.

(This is the first of three articles on a visit to the Potash Works and Ein Gedi.)

Postmark Washington

February 2, 1953

By KENNETH HARRIS

FROM a technical point of view the difficulties raised with Congress by the appointment of Mr. Charles E. Wilson as Secretary of Defence in the Eisenhower Cabinet have now been cleared up. But they have left a mark upon the Eisenhower Administration which will remain for many months to come, and which, when the next elections take place, may well prove to have been indelible.

Several weeks ago, General Eisenhower — President-elect as he was then — announced that he had chosen Mr. Charles E. Wilson, then president of the General Motors Corporation, as his Secretary of Defence. Like all other Cabinet appointments, this was, of course, subject to confirmation by Congress.

In order to comply with General Eisenhower's wish that his Cabinet choices should be officially approved by the Senate on the day of his inauguration, the Senate committees who "vet" Cabinet appointments on behalf of the Senate held informal hearings some days in advance of the inauguration ceremony. These hearings were attended by the Cabinet appointees.

In the course of its official examination into Mr. Wilson's fitness to hold office, the Senate had discovered that he was still holding $2.5m. worth of stock in the General Motors Corporation. The Senate Committee chairman reminded Mr. Wilson of the law which says that no Government official may hold stock in a company with which the Government is doing business, on pain of heavy fines or imprisonment. General Motors supplies more goods than any other concern to the Defence Department. Mr. Wilson would therefore have to give up his stock if he wanted to become Secretary of Defence. Mr. Wilson did not express any inclination to give up his stock. The committee therefore refused to recommend the Senate to approve his appointment.

WILSON

When the rest of the Cabinet were "passed" on inauguration day, Mr. Wilson's name was conspicuously absent from the published list. Tremendous publicity was, of course, given to this on the American radio and in the press. At the inaugural ball on inauguration night, President Eisenhower was observed talking long and earnestly with Mr. Wilson in the shadows at the rear of the President's box. Two days later, Mr. Wilson called at the White House and said he wanted to give up his stock. The senator who had raised the first objection to Mr. Wilson's appointment, Mr. Harry Byrd of Virginia, immediately said that Mr. Wilson was now unobjectionable. Technically the whole affair is closed.

Business View

But politically the affair is still very much open, since it is related to the chief question which the present shape of the Eisenhower Administration has raised in the minds of the American public. This question is whether the Administration is going to be run by men who believe that the methods of big businesses are the best possible methods for running the United States. In the discussion as to whether or not he should give up his company stock, the putative Secretary of Defence gave the Senators the impression that he certainly thought so.

Mr. Wilson told the senators that he saw no reason why a man who wanted to serve the State should give up his holdings of stock. He implied that if to retain them was against the existing law, the existing law should be changed. He told them that he saw no conflict, actual or potential, between the interests of the public and the interests of a huge corporation like his own.

"What's good for General Motors is good for the United States and what's good for the United States is good for General Motors," he told them. (The United States is at present suing General Motors for a breach of the laws against monopolies.)

Mr. Wilson told the senators it was unfair to expect a man like himself with an income of several million dollars a year to penalize himself, his children and his grandchildren, because he was answering a call to public service. (The senators themselves live on a few thousand dollars a year and, for the most part, have no $2.5m. worth of stock to help them struggle along). "Why can't you sell your stock?" asked one senator. Mr. Wilson replied to the effect that he could not afford the losses from income tax which the transaction would involve.

Nobody doubts either the integrity or the ability of Mr. Wilson. What has dismayed the public is his apparent inability to understand why the laws of the United States are the way they are, and his apparent concept of public service as something which a man condescends to do, and does upon his own terms.

One of the Republican senators in Congress told me: "Wilson will now no doubt be accepted as a member of the Cabinet. But I would find it difficult to give a man holding views like his a job in my own office."

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DEPARTURES

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

FROM FEB. 8 — FEB. 14.

Date	Company	Destination
Feb. 8	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London
	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia
	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
Feb. 9	S.A.S	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, Copenhagen
	EL AL	Nicosia
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna
Feb. 10	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	K.L.M.	Amsterdam
Feb. 11	P.A.I.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, P. Sudan, Khartoum
Feb. 12	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	AIR CEYLON	London
	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Tokyo
	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, N.Y.
	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	P.A.I.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, London
	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, London
Feb. 13	AIR FRANCE	Paris
	E.A.I.	Rome, Paris, New York
	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia
Feb. 14	AIR CEYLON	Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Sydney

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Feb. 12 CYPRUS AIR. Nicosia, Istanbul

FROM HAIFA PORT

s.s. MEGARA sailing from Haifa on Feb. 12 to Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice
s.s. MEGARA " " " " " 11 " Limassol, Genoa, Marseilles

(The above is subject to alterations without notice.) Compiled by

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New Plan...
New Prospects

This is the theme
of the Special Supplement to be issued
next Thursday by The Jerusalem Post

Among the contributors will be :—

Mr. Peretz Bernstein, Minister of Commerce and Industry, on "ECONOMIC COOPERATION."

Mr. Levi Eshkol, Minister of Finance, on "N.E.P. AND THE BUDGET OF THE STATE."

Mr. David Horowitz, former Director General of the Ministry of Finance, who, together with the late Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, was the author of N.E.P., on "BACKGROUND AND PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW POLICY."

Dr. A. Bergman, Commissioner of Revenue, on "FISCAL POLICY AND TAXATION."

Dr. A. Feuchtwanger, Managing Director, Jacob Japhet & Co. Ltd. on "INDEX MYSTERIES."

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WORLD'S FISHERMEN COMPETE FOR NEWFOUNDLAND'S RICH CATCH

Portuguese Profit from Courage and Skill

By LEO HEIMAN

IN this atomic age, with even fishermen clamouring for and receiving gas-turbine driven boats, sailing ships are relics of the past to be seen on movie screens. The announcement by the Portuguese Government last week concerning a sailing vessel building programme and the publication of official statistics which show that Portugal not only builds sailing ships for profit, but exploits them as the country's foremost foreign currency earners, came therefore not only as a surprise to international shipping circles, but as an object lesson to Israel maritime authorities who would do well to study Portugal's development in this respect.

It is a lesson of how to earn dollars with practically nothing but courage, skill and determination. Off the Newfoundland Banks are the world's richest fishing grounds. They are also the world's most dangerous. A single fisherman during a single day's work there can catch as much as $1,000 worth of fish. He can lose his life with equal ease. One Israel ship, working a single season at top speed, could earn as much as $250,000 — not a sum to be disregarded. However, it is easier said than done. The Americans, with their super-modern equipment, the British, with their excellent ships, the Norwegians, with their top experience and reputation in fishing, and the Spanish, the French and the Dutch, have tried for years, and are still trying, to capture the major share of Newfoundland's fabulous spoils. They are still at it, with hundreds of ships and millions of dollars' worth of modern equipment. It remains for the Portuguese, however, with their primitive sailing ships and antiquated equipment, to carry off most of the ocean's riches.

Unstable Conditions

The reason is very simple. In the Newfoundland Banks area warm currents from the Gulf of Mexico and the Carribean meet cold currents from the Labrador and Greenland, creating the thickest constant fogs in the world and generating the most unstable weather in existence. These conditions make it possible for the sea to be calm and clear one moment and stormy and foggy the next. In addition, the sea bottom is not only uneven but also very rocky, which makes trawling virtually impossible. And, as if this weren't enough, there is also the constant danger of floating icebergs and sudden snow storms. All this makes for the most difficult fishing area in the world and, as if the fish knew this, they congregate by the billions every spring and summer in this nature-made sanctuary.

Success by Hand

While the other fishermen lose their trawls, boats and equipment, and can't stand the rigours generally, the Portugese catch the fish by hand, with hooks and hand-lines, working from small flat-bottomed 15-ft. boats, called dories. Every fisherman mans a single dory and works four lines with 600 hooks each. The hooks are baited with cod, and if the fisherman is experienced and lucky, his single catch is about 2,400 fish. The dories are based on 800-ton sailing schooners, 60 dories to a schooner, and in this sailing fleet lies the key to Portugal's success.

The schooners leave Lisbon every year in April and return in November. No modern vessel can stay at sea that long without refuelling, which means leaving the area when the going is good. The dories spread out from the mother-vessel fan-like and cover an area of several square miles at once, which no modern vessel can do. They return to the schooner only when fully loaded. When the schooners are full they unload their catch at St. Johns, Newfoundland, or at Sydney, Nova Scotia, and take the last full load straight to Lisbon at the end of the season.

High Casualty Rate

Since the schooners stay in this dangerous area for seven months, the casualty rate is, of course, very high, about five per cent for the ships and slightly lower for the men. With trawling an impossibility the Americans have tried to operate two-man dories fitted with outboard motors and winch-operated fishing lines, but were unsuccessful. The Portuguese, on the other hand, have only a pair of oars, a primitive compass, four lines and a flask of wine in the way of equipment. Their dories have neither a sail nor even a rudder, yet about 90 per cent of the total annual catch goes to the Portuguese each year.

British and American fishing companies are now experimenting with a new type of swimming-trawl which can be regulated at various changeable depths and made to jump over undersea rocks and other obstacles. If and when such a trawl is developed and put into commercial operation it will mean an end to dory fishing. For the time being, however, only courage and skill help in the Newfoundland Banks area, and this is where courage "pays off."

Truman Receives Israel Paintings

TWO oil paintings by prominent Israel artists, "The Holy City" by Myron Sima and "Galilee Landscape" by Moshe Castel, were presented to President Truman and Vice President Barkley the day before the inauguration of President Eisenhower by Senator Humphrey (Minnesota) and Senator Guy Gillette (Iowa), on behalf of a committee of prominent American art lovers and friends of Israel who are interested in cementing cultural relations between the U.S. and Israel. The committee is headed by Professor Albert Einstein, Louis Bromfield, General Julius Klein, Will Rogers, Jr., and Pierre Van Paassen.

Mr. Sima was born in Russia in 1902, the son of an architect. He studied at the School of Fine Arts in Odessa and the Academy of Fine Arts in Dresden. In 1933 he was awarded a prize by the City of Dresden. He is now a resident of Israel and one of the founders of the School of Painting and Sculpture in Jerusalem. His work was recently acquired by the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University.

Mr. Castel was born in Jerusalem, of a family that came to Israel 450 years ago from Spain. He has studied at the Academie Julien in Paris and at the Academy in Montparnasse. His one-man show of oils and gouaches at the Feigl Gallery in New York last year was received with acclaim by art critics.

In making the presentation, Senators Humphrey and Gillette joined in saying:

"The language of art unites people all over the world. There can be no stronger link between the aspirations of the people of Israel and the people of the United States than the growth of cultural understanding. This presentation is a symbol of that understanding and of the warm spirit which unites the two democracies. We want to pay tribute to Mr. B.A. Barkai, Israel journalist, for his imagination and for his energy in initiating this project. More than 60 such presentations have been made all over the United States to museums, universities, public libraries, city halls and State capitols."

TEL AVIV ART NOTES

Far East Art

THE current show of Far Eastern Art at the Tel Aviv Museum is the first of the loan exhibitions that are being arranged this season and all the items on view are from the collection of Mr. Yichiel Nahari who has been gathering together works of art from the East for the past twenty years.

The exhibition consists mainly of innumerable small ivory statues and objets d'art displayed against a background of lacquer cabinets, screens, silk hangings and Chinese carpets and the pieces are of Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Formosan and Siamese origin. Naturally enough the collection shows the personal predilections of the owner which are for the elaborate and the intricate. The diligence of the Far Eastern craftsman is famous and the level of technical skill displayed here is extraordinarily high; one cannot but wonder at the infinite patience that has produced these objects with their crowded detail. There are a few interesting and genuinely beautiful works — such as the ivory Head of Kuan Yin, Goddess of Mercy — but they tend to get lost among the plethora of pieces that appear to have been made "for export." Wandering through the overcrowded rooms the reviewer longed, in vain, for the sight of a spirited piece of T'ang terracotta or the brilliant flash of Ming porcelain.

S.W.

JERUSALEM ART NOTES

Haifa Artists' Even Show

THE "Artists of Haifa," exhibiting for the first time at the Jerusalem Artists House, presented a well groomed show of satisfactory professional average. Exciting highlights are missing in a show most of which is conservatively painted and tends to flat spacing, stylization and primary colours. Shlomo Iskowitch, thus, makes Israel look very Spanish, while the "Jordan near Degania," as Shmuel Shlezinger sees it, is a dreamscape in Boecklin's manner.

Of the show's three "progressives", Shmuel Raayoni's "Still Life," a courageous and successful experiment in colour, is my choice. The two other abstract painters, Zwi Meirowitch and Avshalon Okshi, manage interesting patterns on small canvasses, but their large compositions present a disorganized array of otherwise pleasant colour.

Shmuel Lam has contributed well-done knife paintings, Melitta Schiffer's "Place Pigalle" is a fine Utrillesque picture and far better than her "Beersheba". (There must be something in the air, over there). Barli-Joel and Kolm-Bialla have sent friendly, pleasingly decorative pictures. Of P.K. Heenlch's work, the "Negev" is most decidedly the best.

Jeohoshua Grosbard's "Semi-primitives" do not convince. Erna Friedlaender's work is rather amateurish. Sima Slonim's "Haifa Port" is a fine Impressionist study in contrast to the emptyness of his other pictures. The "Flowers" by Shlomo Salomonowitch are a lovely picture. Hanna Lieblich's "Still Life" is good in composition but chalky in colour.

The two most successful individual exhibits are the three water colours by David Wittman and the three gouaches by Nahum Kook. Erna Baum has sent two excellent charcoal drawings. Hanna Lieblich should be a fine illustrator of children's books. One would like to see more of R. Propost Kreid's amusing, illuminated pen drawings. There are found "Still Lifes" by Ary Glass and Avreham Nassati. Mordechai Avniel's water colours are not ripe for exhibition.

Five Haifa sculptors have exhibited, of whom Ahron Krochmanlik is probably the best craftsman, but the mannerism of his heads is all too stereotyped. The terracotta heads of children by Zwi Haichman are decent commercial art. The stone-head (No. 3) and "Shabbat" are proof that he can do far better. Michael Mayer's "Head" is an accomplished study in ugliness, whilst B. Goldman's "Head" does not impress as the work of a professional artist. Israel Rubinstein has chiselled some heavy females on a stone slab, and also exhibits interesting, if rather "driffy" paintings.

Th. F. M.

Radio Review

Adapting Authors

KOL Yisrael's Drama Department has been presenting the Essential Hemingway. In the course of the winter, three Hemingway adaptations have been broadcast — 'The Snows of Kilimanjaro', the major early novel 'A Farewell to Arms', and the major late novel 'For Whom The Bell Tolls'. As the Drama Department produces less than fifty shows a year which have to cover all peoples, all ages and various forms of literature (drama, novel, ballad poetry), it may be criticized for giving three works by one author in a short space of time. I feel, on the contrary, that such enterprise is highly commendable as it enables the public to gain more than a 'one-time' superficial acquaintance with an author. It is a pity that these plays were not accompanied by an analysis of Hemingway's development and importance as reflected in these works.

Michale Ohad's adaptation of 'For Whom The Bell Tolls' was admirable. The basic plot, which is a story of love, war and politics, was adequately conveyed and on occasions the Hemingway style, which gave the book its specific importance, was captured in the Hebrew version. The performances were good, especially Zalman Lebiush as Pablo. Mr. Lebiush has a stylised voice which is so individual and distinctive as to be only seldom usable in radio drama. Nevertheless when the right role presents itself it can rise to great heights — and this was the right role.

One minor criticism. The final announcement gave 'Cast in order of appearance' with just the names of the actors. Listeners cannot be expected to remember in what order voices began speaking. The only way of giving a cast — whether in order of appearance or of importance — is by identifying each actor with the part played.

Boycott on Germans

While on the subject of drama, it should be mentioned that German drama is being completely boycotted. We have had plays by American, French, British, Russian, Italian, Spanish and other authors — but no representative of the German theatre which was of such importance, especially in the early nineteenth century and in the expressionist period of the current century. Just as the works of Bach, Beethoven and Brahms are heard regularly, so we should be given plays by Goethe, Schiller and Lessing.

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Credit-where-credit-is-due Department: An Israel housewife just returned from the United States has been giving me a long catalogue of reasons why she is glad to be back. One of the items listed was to listen to Kol Yisrael's excellent musical programmes, without being continually shattered by 'commercials'.

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A letter in a Tel Aviv daily paper recently complained that two announcers in 'Women's Corner' had got an attack of the giggles which had lasted several minutes. This indignation is overharsh; there are occasions when such things happen in the best of families and cannot be controlled. Personally, I am delighted to find two people who have discovered something really funny in a Kol Yisrael programme.

Pick of next week's listening: 'Huckleberry Finn' (today at 4.30); Haydn's 'Seasons' (tomorrow at 9); Musical Quiz's birthday (tomorrow at 11); 'L'Enfant et les Sortileges' by Colette and Ravel (tomorrow at 4.45); O'Neill's 'Emperor Jones' (Monday at 9); 'Water in Israel' (Thursday at 8); Duke Ellington feature (Thursday at 10.30).

AUDIO

Television Without Tubes

NEW YORK, (USIS). — A NEW type of television receiving set, which operates without radio vacuum tubes, has been developed in the United States. It is about one-quarter the weight and size of the customary vacuum tube receiving sets, and operates on a fraction of the power needed for such sets.

Instead of the conventional radio tubes, the new television receiver uses 37 of the recently developed devices called "transistors." These are said to perform nearly all the functions of the ordinary radio tube, and to do some of them even better.

Physically a transistor consists of a tiny piece of metal connected to wires and embedded in a piece of plastic about the size of a pea. The metal is germanium, which is obtained from zinc ore. In this piece of germanium electrons act in the same manner as in the vacuum of an ordinary radio tube.

The new television receiving set, which functions perfectly but is still experimental, is only one of a number of electronic devices in which transistors will replace radio tubes. Several other devices are in process of final development by the Radio Corporation of America (RCA). They include home and automobile radios, record players and public address systems for broadcasting to large audiences.

The only conventional type of vacuum tube in the new television set is its own self-contained picture tube, on which the images are created. Even this tube may in time give way to a new device patterned after the transistor, according to Dr. E. W. Engstrom, vice-president of RCA's Laboratories Division.

"Even now we are thinking along such lines," Dr. Engstrom says. "Tomorrow's television screen may be something entirely different from those we have in today's sets. We have seen more progress in four years of transistor development, in the laboratory than in 20 years from the radio tube".

Dr. Engstrom notes that when television sets utilizing transistors come into use, the largest element of cost — the power needed to light 24 to 30 ordinary radio tubes — may be reduced to almost nil. It is his estimate that tomorrow's television receivers with a full complement of transistors and the usual cathode-ray viewing screen may cost, when production is stepped up, "something about one-half of today's price".

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 497 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 43.9, 31.3 & 322 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.); 7.55, 12.00, 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.30 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Oriental Music. 8.45 Close Down.

10.30 a.m. Music While You Work (R). 11.00 Music (R)). 12.02 Programme for Hospitals. 12.30 Ballet Music (R). 1.45 Programme Announcements. 1.48 Break for Music. 2.00 "Kabbalat Shabbat." 3.30 Close Down.

4.30 p.m. Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Overture "Egmont" (Beethoven); Violin Concerto (Bach); Symphony No. 2 (Brahms). 7.00 Variety. 7.07 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Light Music (R). 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Songs. 8.20 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Overture "Wilhelm Tell (Rossini), The National Symphony Orchestra, Conductors Victor Olof; Piano Concerto (Mozart), Boyd Neel Orchestra, Soloist Kathleen Long; Concerto for Orchestra (C.P.E. Bach) Boston Symphony Orchestra, Conductor Sergei Koussevitzky; Symphony No. 1 (Beethoven). 10.30 Songs (R). 11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.30 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Overture "The Seasons" (Haydn). 10.10 Literature Corner. 10.50 Concert: "The Thunderstorm" (Sibelius); Overture "Penseea's Sunset" (Weil-Ferrari); "Two Interlinked French Folk Melodies" (Smyth). 11.00 Musical Quiz. 12.30 Requests (R). 11.00 Cinema & Theatres. 1.45 Programme Announcements. 1.48 Classical Records (R). 3.00 Close Down. 4.00 p.m. Variety. 4.45 Opera: "L'Enfant et Les Sortileges" (Ravel); "Pique Dame" (Tchaikowsky). 7.00 "Hamevaser." 7.07 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Talk. 7.25 Melodies. 7.45 Guests in the Studio. 8.00 Questions & Answers, by S. Rozen. 8.24 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sport. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 "Melave Malka." 9.30 Folk Dances. 10.00 Dance Music. 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

480, 225, 126 & 43.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

Today: 3.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 4.00 Music (R). 5.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m. Music of Our Time. 4.45 Programme Music. 5.30 Legends. 5.50 Folk Dances (R). 6.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): 11.15 p.m. Readings and Legends. 11.30 Sabbat Songs. 11.45 "Close Up."

Tomorrow: 11.15 Programme Highlights. 11.30 Melody Mailes. 11.35 "Behind the News." 11.45 Shepherd Songs.

ARMY PROGRAMMES: (41.6, 216, 225 & 229 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Opera. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Bible Reading. 7.45 Friday Night Concert. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

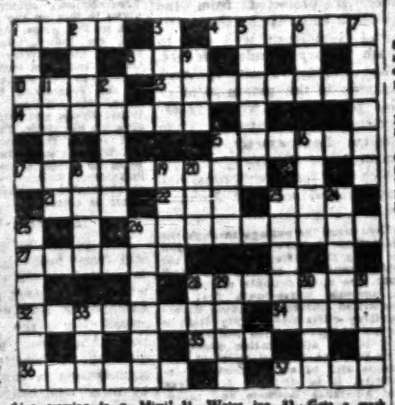
Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Folk Dances. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.55 Music. 8.00 "Questions & Answers," by S. Rozen. 8.30 News. 8.45 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programme: 8-8.30 p.m. (13, 19 & 25 M.) What America is Reading.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (24.92 & 30.53 M.): 4.30-7.30 p.m. News. News Talk, British Album.

Tomorrow: 6.30-7.00 p.m. News. Parliamentary Review. Programme Parade. London Letter.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. This district is useful to artists. 4. Miserable. 8. Mr. Wilson's vessel? 10. Persia of gold complexion. 13. No ordinary fellow. 14. Theatrical idiocies? 15. Describes a system of measurement. 17. Does it put other plants in the shade? 21. Take the weight off your feet. 22. What you may get when it's raining. 23. The dance of the clans. 26. Overtaxed. Certainly not. 27. Colours for the kitchen? 28. Intercede. 32. He's always in a dreamland. 34. Floating companions. 35. The sort of iron a farmer needs? 36. Offer to follow the engine? 37. The place for honest toil.

DOWN. — 1. Something growing in a book? 2. Raise a lark. 3. A trigonometrical problem, perhaps? 5. If he lost two letters you'd see his product. 6. Every bonnet maid has it. 7. Medicines taken in cots? 9. He returns some of the sugar. 11. Lewis' flower. 12. Opening that one letter left? 15. Measure out some real 14. Invariably, she's no backward! 18. Cabo's name. 19. The snow seems to have drifted! 20. Get married. 23. Where at least there's a roof over your head. 24. Possibly takes fish. 25. Dumb with horror. 26. Not to be swallowed! 28. Pam gets around with its aid. 29. Girl of proven idealism. 30. Just what to expect from Mimi! 31. Water jug. 33. Gets a mark in Scandinavia.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Ballet. 5. Mob. 8. Dose. 9. Ovni. 10. Br-O-K-en. 11. Necessity. 13. Lots. 15. Far (RAF). 16. Augur. 17. Pond. 20. Ale. 22. Gas. 23. Pedlar. 24. Horse. 26. (I)-Ah!(y). 27. Dent. 28. States-man. 31. V-a-s-e. 32. Be-a-n. 33. Edam. 34. Tar. 35. Nectar.

DOWN. — 1. Bubble. 2. Post-bag. 3. Eden. 4. Tunefol. 5. Mister. 6. Boat. 7. Castles. 12. Car. 14. Sans. 18. Aged. 19. Namesake. 20. Auction. 21. Carvers. 24. Him. 25. Secret. 26. Aster. 29. Test. 30. Nabe.

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BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1952.

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SHARE CAPITAL AUTHORISED AND FULLY PAID:		
80,000 Ordinary Shares IL. 1 each ..	80,000	
92,000 " " IL.10 " ..	920,000	1,000,000
RESERVES		450,000
		1,450,000
CURRENT, DEPOSIT AND OTHER ACCOUNTS:		
Including Income Tax Reserve, dividend payable 10.2.53 and balance of Profit and Loss Account:	25,126,920	
Subsidiary Companies, current A/cs ..	24,488	25,144,408
GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL — SPECIAL DEPOSITS:		2,097,888
LIABILITIES ON ACCOUNT OF CUSTOMERS: (as per contra)		
Documentary Credits and Guarantees		7,378,060
		36,071,351

ASSETS	IL.	IL.
CASH AND BANKS:		
Cash in hand and balances with Banks in Israel and abroad..		8,447,844
TREASURY BILLS:		4,700,000
ISRAEL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES:		2,478,921
INVESTMENTS (at cost or below but not exceeding market value):		
Various Securities	67,770	
Subsidiary Companies	447,343	515,113
BILLS DISCOUNTED, ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS:		10,365,728
LOANS IN CONNECTION WITH GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL — SPECIAL DEPOSITS:		2,097,888
BANK PREMISES, at cost less amounts written off:		90,000
CUSTOMERS' LIABILITIES: (as per contra)		
Documentary Credits and Guarantees ..		7,378,060
		36,071,351

STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 129(8) OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1929.

The Profits of the Subsidiary Companies were included in the bank's accounts insofar as dividends were received from them in the financial year.

For the Board of Directors:
Mr. MOISE CARASSO, Chairman
Mr. HENRY BOURLA.
Mr. HARRY RECANATI.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PALESTINE DISCOUNT BANK LIMITED.

We have audited the above Balance Sheet, have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit and proper Returns from the Branches which were not audited by us. In our opinion proper books of accounts have been kept by the Bank so far as it appears from our examination thereof.

The said Balance Sheet is in agreement with the books of account, and in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of the Bank's affairs as at December 31, 1952.

HAFT & HAFT
Certified Accountants & Auditors

January 12, 1953.

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FOOD FOR FACTORY WORKERS

By Gerda L. Cohen

A GLEAMING exhibition-wonder of chromium and glass, the latest establishment of the Histadrut Restaurant Centre opened in Haifa port in December. Its electric mincers, friers and dish-washers can cope with 3,000 meals a day; and a ground-floor cafetaria can dispense unlimited quantities of tea and ice-cream with hospital-ward hygiene.

Where did a stevedore — or a sailor — go for his lunch before the canteen opened? He went to the kiosk. One of the first recommendations of Dr. Boris Stern, U.N. efficiency expert, was that workers should be provided with a hot drink on the quay, at the employer's expense. But if they wanted more than a sandwich to go with it, they had to go without — until the works canteen came along.

Institute Steps In

Israel's heavy workers, in addition to needing canteen facilities, also need their extra rations. And it was chiefly to ensure that the extra slice of sausage landed in the right plate that the Institute for Nutrition Guidance of the Ministry of Trade began to establish and supervise factory canteens. Although certain factories had for some time been benefiting from non-profit meals through the Histadrut Restaurant Centre, most managers had contented themselves with supplying a bare room, perhaps with hot water, perhaps not. Accordingly, the Institute's first move was to arrange local meetings of employers and employees to work out a general plan. Then it offered to help in setting up, staffing and supplying cafetarias on condition that a standard approved meal was served and a strict record kept of all rations. Having found from a study of U. S. statistics that "mid-morning fatigue' caused a steep rise in the accident rate and a drop in output which could be reversed by the provision of a good early morning breakfast of a type not normally supplied by the sleepy Israel housewife, the Institute concentrated first on the day's first meal. By bulk buying and insisting that non-perishable food supplies be allocated to Institute kitchens a month in advance, it was soon able to offer for 180 prutot a really solid breakfast containing four times as many calories as a usual breakfast even if fortified with 'extra' rations. Today 106 plants are giving their workers a nine o'clock fortifier — although hundreds more have remained indifferent to the idea.

Cheerless Extortion

Sometimes it is the canteen contractor who impedes progress. A year ago I visited Israel's largest foundry and was unable to understand why furnace-men and pourers of liquid iron, all members of a powerful trade union, tolerated the cheerless extortion practised by the canteen owner. Finally, at the urgent request of the works-committee, the Institute was asked to install a supervisor who went behind the scenes and made pointed comments. After six weeks, the proprietor quit, exhausted, and the Institute moved in. It scrubbed the tables, laid new tiling, painted the walls, installed hot water, let in fresh air and light. Clients immediately rose from 120 to 400 a day, satisfied not only with their high calorie breakfast but willing to spend 300 prutot on the Institute menu for lunch. Most factories working with the Institute have demanded lunch as well as breakfast because standard prices and menus 'cuts out monkey business."

Demand for the Institute's services has grown rapidly. At first, two superintendents handled the job of industrial nutrition, but now eight of them are unable to cope with routine inspection and fresh applications for help in setting up canteens. One of the chief complaints is that factory managers only come to them when the kitchen has already been built and then ask for advice on management. Even in the Jerusalem Shoe Factory, where workers enjoy what they insist is "the best canteen in the country" the Institute was not asked for advice before the kitchen was set up. As a result, kitchen and dining-hall are not separate — so that the excellent food must be eaten in an unpleasant aroma of frying — the floor is of concrete, the walls untiled and the cooking area crowded.

Another problem which the Institute faces is a lack of well trained kitchen managers. To improve the situation, the Institute has begun teaching prentice-cooks "on the spot." Some cooks are learning at 'Chamat' in Tel Aviv and others in the Jerusalem Shoe Factory's kitchens.

Budget Balancing

Budget-balancing is a third problem. The Jerusalem Shoe Factory subsidize its feeding service; Ata and General Tyres make up the loss suffered by their canteens if hands should have to be laid off and patrons diminish. But not all Histadrut plants have recognized their responsibility and at present negotiations are in progress with Solel Boneh to release the Institute from paying half the salaries of kitchen staff.

Buns From Under Stairs

But stevedores and factory hands are not alone in their need for something to counteract 'that mid-morning fatigue.' The official hurriedly gulping tea and a dubious bun, after rushing breakfast-less to face the public for eight hours on end, should not be surprised if his nerves get frayed. For decades, an official lunch-break has been unknown at the National Institutions. All that has been available for staff of the Jewish Agency in the way of refreshment during working hours has been a cake or a glass of tea ordered from a tiny buffet under the stairs. But those days are probably drawing to an end. Some months ago the Ministry of Labour informed the J.N.F. that its 250 employees could not be allowed to continue at their posts from 7.30 to 8.30 without half an hour for lunch. That forced the J.N.F. to think up some means of enabling a meal to be eaten without the loss of too much time. So a cafetaria was knocked together in a top-floor office and the Institute then called in to approve. Certain little items — ventilation, a double sink, hot water — had been overlooked, but the intention was good. Until now, however, the Jewish Agency and the Keren Hayesod have not followed the example of the J.N.F. and their workers continue to exist on a sandwich from under the stairs. Perhaps a hot meal to dispel the 'hollow feeling' experienced even by clerical workers might effect some improvement in the relation of the public to officialdom...

This is the fifth and last of a series of articles on Nutrition.

Youth Bureaux Help Disabled

YOUTH Employment Bureaux in Britain are doing an important job in helping to place handicapped boys and girls in employment. Typical of their work is that of the four youth bureaux in Manchester. The worst handicapped of the people helped this year is probably a 17 year old girl who wore irons on both legs and was blind in one eye. She could move only in a wheelchair and, like most of the others who were assisted by the bureaux, had been to a special school run by the local authority. She was taken to see a firm of handkerchief manufacturers and a machine was specially altered to enable her to work it more easily.

A girl who suffered from facial paralysis, another with crippled fingers, boys who had lost one hand as the result of an accident or who had no hands at all — all these were placed in jobs which were suited to their disability and in which they could do a good day's work and earn a wage sufficient to keep themselves once they had passed the learning period.

Apart from the importance of helping such youngsters to feel that they are not in a special category but can earn their living like any other citizen, this work has particular compensations. Disabled people often develop qualities, such as increased dexterity or powers of concentration; equally they may very well do well at a job that others would think monotonous because it enables them to overcome their disability. These Manchester bureaux claim that they have never failed to place a disabled person.

Iron Lung Mother Has Baby

Mrs. Dorothy Barry, aged 25, looks happily at her three-kilo son, born in Kinston Ave. Hospital, Brooklyn, U.S.A. Mrs. Barry, who has been a polio victim since October, left her iron lung for 50 minutes for the Caesarean birth. Express Photo

IT CAN HAPPEN IN WESTCHESTER, TOO

Domestic Four Day Freeze

By Jesse Zel Lurie

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y. —

THIS is the time of year when everyone is talking about the weather. Television comedians are no exception and I heard this exchange a few minutes ago:

Comic: The equatorial belt is slipping downward and the ice age is returning.

Dumb blonde: I'll turn my back while you pull it up.

The fact is that the ice age was here last week and it wasn't because of a slipping belt of unusually cold weather. On the contrary, it's been an unusually mild winter. There's a ski tow three miles from my home which hasn't been in operation a single day this year. The owner recently gave up and went to Florida where his family runs a ski-water concession.

How can you have ice without cold weather? For a full explanation see your local meteorologist, but here is the way I understand it. When the air temperature is below freezing, rain turns to snow. On rare occasions, the temperature hovers around freezing point, not cold enough for snow but cold enough to freeze the rain. One or two degrees of temperature make all the difference. In New York city, it rained for two days while we — situated somewhere within a ten mile wide crescent around the city from the Connecticut shore through Westchester and into New Jersey — were suffering the worst ice storm of this generation. North of this crescent, it was cold enough for snow.

What happens in the country when it rains for two days and every droplet freezes as it falls? Well, deciduous trees are able to carry on their branches twenty-three times their own weight. So although the dogwood and white birch were bent to the ground like a weeping willow from the weight of the ice, they sprang back as soon as the ice melted. On the other hand, tens of thousands of larger trees lost their tops and their main branches. And as the branches fell, many of them took power and telephone lines with them. One hundred and fifty thousand families, over half a million souls, were without light for four days. Most of them, dependent on oil burners sparked by electricity, were without heat too — and some of my neighbours had just converted from coal. Many of us had new electric kitchens instead of the old gas ovens, and were without cooking facilities. A few in outlying districts with their own wells and electric pumps were without water. Fortunately, our water tank held out until the morning of the fourth and last day without services.

Primitive Life

Pushed back almost a century by the ice storm and deprived of all the amenities of a modern American home, the fireplace became the centre of the house. Chopping wood brought little-used muscles into play and cooking on a birch fire proved faster than on the stove. Someone had once given us an expensive copper chafing dish for crepe suzettes. It had proved ornamental, perched on top of the mantlepiece next to the antique copper bowl from Israel, but it had never been used. We lowered it to the mundane fire-bricks, found that its spirit lamp worked fine with old Rhinon cognac; and we made excellent fried chicken. Hamburgers, the standby of picnic campfires, were unavailable. The butcher couldn't use his electric grinder; we couldn't use our electric chopper — and we couldn't find a neighbour who still had an old-fashioned hand mincer.

Night settled early around the dark houses surrounded by their white-robed trees, drooping like genuflecting nuns. Older homes may have had kerosene lamps stored in the attic; but who had remembered to stock up on kerosene? Most of us were dependent on one of the greatest inventions of early civilization; the wax candle.

During the four-day freeze, old-fashioned neighbourliness came into its own. Those who had gas and hot water, gave baths to their neighbours. Some of us got together in the evenings to save candles and read aloud. When our eyes tired from five candle-power, we played old-fashioned charades. I chose "How goodly are thy tents, oh Jacob..." which the opposing team agreed was very appropriate to the gathering of jolly neighbours in front of the roaring fire.

Haunted Skyscrapers

By Jay Breen

NEW YORK. —

YOU might never expect a ghost to take up quarters in the Empire State or Chrysler Buildings but there are witching-hour workers in these and other Manhattan skyscrapers who'll swear the joints are haunted.

The secret came out recently, in the wake of the first national beauty contest staged exclusively for skyscraper housekeepers.

Lonely Jobs

The cleaning woman on the 74th floor of the Empire State building, for instance, wouldn't give her name, but solemnly vowed her conviction that some of the walls she hears in December and January are the cries of men and women who departed this life by stepping from their windows in the skyscrapers.

Virtually all agreed they had the loneliest jobs in the world. It's most noticeable, they agreed, in the fall and winter months when the wind howls down from the north and "plays" the buildings as though they were giant piccolos.

For instance, bad storms make some of the buildings sway just enough to make a sensitive, high-flying housekeeper feel as if she were at sea. Special pills are kept on hand to counteract the condition.

gardening notes

GARDEN roses need a sunny, open situation sheltered from strong winds but not near a large tree or bush. Rose plants with soil attached, transplanted throughout the year; but 'naked roots' can be planted only between December and February.

Roses should never be planted in very wet, loamy soil.

Preparation of the Ground

Dig up the rose bed to a depth of 30 cms and work in rotted cow manure, other animal manure or compost. Mark off planting points with a hole 30 cms deep and 30 cms. wide. Bush roses and hybrid polyantha should be planted 60-90 cms. apart; dwarf polyantha 50—60 cms apart and standard roses and climbers 120-180 cms. apart.

How To Buy Rose Plants

All newly bought plants should be wrapped in damp paper or sacking to prevent the exposure of the roots to the drying effect of sun and wind.

High-grade plants can be recognized by the following signs: — bush roses and polyantha should have at least three to four branches about 5 mm. thick. Climbing roses should have two to four branches 30-60 cms. long and 4-6 mm. thick. Standard or tree roses should have a crown of at least four to five branches, and a 2 cm. thick stem some 100-120 cms. tall.

All types of rose plants should have a main root at least 20 cms. long and should have a plump, fresh appearance.

Planting should follow immediately after purchase. If this is impossible, the plants should be quickly bedded out in a well watered trench.

Should the roses be ordered through the post and arrive somewhat shrivelled, they should be submerged in water for 48 hours or buried completely in moist soil for two or three days.

Planting the Roses

1. Keep the roots covered until the moment of insertion into the soil. All broken roots should be cut off.
2. After inserting the root into the prepared hole, the subsidiary roots should be spread out and earth packed tightly between them. Budded bush roses and polyantha should be planted so deep that the budding point — the little knob on the stem where the branches begin — is slightly below the surface.
3. After filling the hole with earth, tread it down firmly.
4. Make a slight depression in the soil around each plant and water well.
5. Sprinkle dry soil over each plant to keep the branches from drying before the roots have had time to take hold.
6. Keep the soil moist.

Care of Young Plants

Standard and tree roses should be tied to a stick driven into the earth before the insertion of the plant.

If the weather is dry, the stems of the young plants should be covered with wet sacking which should not be removed until the rose is well established.

If desired, roses may be planted in large pots or tubs. If this is done, the soil should be enriched with good manure and the plants set at least 30 cms. apart and 30 cms deep into the soil.

Wizo, Gadna Train Ma'barot Boys

By ANITA ENGLE

AN agricultural school at Afula, in the heart of the Emek, has become the scene of a notable experiment. Wizo has joined forces with Gadna, the youth training unit of the Israel Army, in an agricultural course for some 70 boys from *ma'barot*. The boys, aged 13-16, originate chiefly from Iraq, Persia, Yemen, and Egypt. Selected by Gadna from *ma'barot* all over Israel, they will remain for a year's training.

Till now, Gadna's chief preoccupation has been the part-time military training of boys from 16 until army age, in their summer camps and by hikes throughout the country. About a year ago Gadna instructors began to run youth clubs in *ma'barot*. It was a purely social endeavour and they found many youngsters who needed further and more concentrated instruction to put them on the road to productive citizenship.

Radical Reorganization

Wizo, although previously concerned almost exclusively with work among girls and women, had also been contemplating some radical reorganization to adapt their programmes to the changing conditions and needs of the country. Their Afula agricultural training farm offered the facilities needed for a specialised course such as Gadna had in mind, and the course opened in July.

From Wizo instructresses the boys learn vegetable gardening, chicken raising, storing and distributing supplies, and, (a source of great indignation at first), cooking and cleaning. There are male instructors (also provided by Wizo) for dairy, agriculture, and normal school subjects.

The boys work four hours and study four hours a day. The curriculum includes history, arithmetic, Hebrew and drawing. After that there is the Gadna routine and organized social activities.

"Isn't that a pretty crowded day for a youngster?" I asked.

"It is," I was told, "and deliberately so. The boys come from lax backgrounds, where the idea of regular work, or strenuous effort of any kind is unknown. They must get used to working and persevering in their activities. That is perhaps one of the most important lessons we have to teach them."

In six months the boys have made great progress in work, and habits. Many have already been singled out for special tasks, such as leaders of the smallest units of eight to ten youngsters. They command their groups in the morning roll-call and exercises, act as monitors in the dormitories, and assist the agricultural instructors during working hours. The 16-year-olds form a group of their own.

Normal Adolescents

Some of the people working with them say what one usually hears about new immigrants to Israel (and, incidentally, about adolescents the world over). "IL.50 per month is a big sum to spend on a child," I was told. "It's probably more than their parents spend on all the family put together. Yet they've always got something to complain about. Someone else has a better pair of shoes; they're fed up with kitchen duty, and so on."

All of them have learned some form of reading and writing, having attended *heder* from early childhood. One of the rooms at the farm has been fixed up as a synagogue, and most of the boys go there every morning to pray. During High Holidays, a Yemenite *hazan* conducted the services.

There were 18 boys aged 13-15 in a class I attended. There, within sight of Gilboa's barren slopes, the lanky youngsters are learning about King Saul's battle with the Philistines and other events of the history that pervaded the fertile valley. These events are more familiar to them than the modern history of the Emek which they also learn. To help them make a whole picture out of the jig-saw puzzle of Eretz Israel, wall newspapers and pictures decorate the bare walls, showing developments in the Emek, and its transformation from the swamps of 1921. Beside them is a Gadna wall board showing parachutists, commandoes scaling towers, fording rivers; a pilot in a plane and a mock battle.

Though this is only a first experiment, it is proving so successful, that a further year's training for the children is being planned.

NEW INSTRUMENT AIDS CANCER DIAGNOSIS

DENVER.— A newly developed instrument will permit doctors to study organs of the body which now defy X-ray examination, according to inventors W. R. Bliss and Doctor Douglas Howry, both of the Denver University Research Institute. With the instrument, the inventors say, doctors should be able to locate cancerous and other diseased tissue in such inaccessible organs of the body as the kidneys, liver and spleen. They also expect the machine to make possible earlier diagnosis of many other internal ailments and so increase the chances of successful treatment. USIS

Dead' Girl Top Model

TEL AVIV. — SHAPELY, dark-haired Hannah Klein, Israel's first model, is the world's most beautiful ghost. Officially recorded as "dead" 12 years ago, she continues with each season to fill out the lines of more new creations in Israel fashions than any of the young republic's other 15 professional models.

Hannah started her career in modelling eight years ago and grew with what was then an infant women's fashion industry here. The "first model" tag bears dual meaning when slipped neatly around the slim figured, 100 pound Hannah. Her income tax form was the first in Palestine to list "modelling" as a full-time career. Wisely guarded God-given gifts, heavily sprinkled with seasoned poise, have year after year won for Hannah more modelling assignments than any other in her profession in Israel.

Books and Records

Hannah, like every one of Israel's models, is married. She calls home a cheerful, modern triple-roomed apartment in mid-town Tel Aviv. Hundreds of books are stacked neatly in a living room library. A vast collection of classical recordings compete in a losing battle with Hannah to further brighten the apartment.

Hannah jokingly refers to her neat, modernly furnished apartment as "the morgue" And from one so lovely so long dead, the remark is not abstract.

Thirteen years ago, Hannah left Czechoslovakia a step ahead of the Nazis to board a floating cemetery recorded on the ship-ping logs as "The Patria." With thousands of other wandering Jews, she travelled choppy seas to Palestine's doors. Frantic knocks failed to stir the British Mandatory authorities. The door remained closed to the Patria's passengers, labelled "illegal" immigrants.

With nowhere to go, the Patria stood outside the Haifa Harbour. Overloaded, it blew up one morning taking with it several hundred Jews.

Officially Dead

Later that afternoon, the British issued a casualty list, alphabetically noting the dead. Hannah's name was high on that list. She was officially dead.

What the authorities were never to know — and Hannah was not one to tell them lest she winds up belatedly in a detention camp reserved for so-called illegals — was that she was very much alive.

When flames first hungrily shot through the Patria, Hannah, an expert swimmer, leaped into chilly Haifa Harbour to swim unnoticed to shore. There the parentless teen-ager with the long black pig-tails was befriended by Palestinian Jews. She was given false documents and began a new life.

Making Much of Mackerels

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

MACKEREL may not be as delicate as carp, but it is just as nourishing, considerably cheaper and is unrationed.

To fillet a mackerel, after defrosting it, is a simple matter. Here's how:

After cleaning, scaling and cutting off head and tail, make a shallow cut down the back, beginning at the head. With thumb and finger open the fish, lift up the backbone with a knife and remove as many other small bones as possible.

Fried Mackerels

Don't fry mackerels in a lot of fat. They will be oily if you do. I use about one walnut of margarine (the nicest fat with mackerels) for two good sized fishes. A wonderful flavour with mackerels is rosemary. This pine-like hedge grows in every other yard and a sprig of it frying next to the mackerels will not only dispel the fishy aroma but will also impart a delicate perfume to the fish.

To fry the fish, roll in flour and then in fine oatmeal (I put the local rolled oats through the meat chopper and keep it in a jar to use as bread crumbs — it's tastier and far cheaper). Fry quickly. You can of course brush the mackerel with a little beaten egg before rolling it in the oatmeal (one egg will be enough for ten herrings if you add a little water) and in that case do not use flour. Fry on both sides. Serve at once with cut lemon and parsley.

Tomato sauce or mustard sauce are both excellent with fried mackerels.

Tomato Sauce (Italian type)

One tin local tomato puree, 2 onions, chopped very fine, 2 cloves garlic (optional) chopped fine, salt and pepper to taste. Two tbsps. Oil. Fry onion and garlic in oil until light brown. Add tomato, let cook until slightly thickened. If you like a thinner sauce you can add water. For use with mackerel, mix in some lemon juice and a hint of sugar.

Mustard Sauce

Mix ¼ cup vinegar with ¼ cup dry mustard and 1 tbsp. sugar, ½ tsp. salt and 2 tbsps. oil. This is mustard. If you like you can skip this stage and use prepared mustard. Now melt 2 tbsps. margarine with 1 tbsp. of the prepared mustard and 1 tsp. boiling water. Heat and serve.

Grilled Mackerels

If you have a grill, you'll be able to enjoy mackerels at their best. Brush each cleaned mackerel with a very little melted margarine. Salt and pepper the fish. Grill quickly under a hot flame on both sides and serve at once.

Baked Mackerels

Wrap each fish in waxed paper with a very little fat, or, the fancy way: Butter a baking dish and put the fish. Sprinkle with chopped parsley, lemon juice, a dash of cayenne, one finely grated onion, and a few dabs of margarine. Bake. You can put in a little water and also some sliced tomatoes, but this alters the dish again — for the better, though.

Stuffed Mackerels

Fillet the fishes, spread with well-peppered potatoes mashed in milk, roll 'em up, close with a toothpick, pack into a casserole and bake with grated onion and margarine. Now that fresh mushrooms are available, you'll find that cutting these on top makes the dish fit for a king.

Star Gazing Pie

This is an old-fashioned English dish from Cornwall, where the fishermen's wives make it. The idea is to use whole mackerels and have the heads (three of them) sticking out of the pastry, each with a sprig of parsley in its mouth. However, that may be too much of a novelty for local taste, so let us make the pie without the fish looking at us.

½ kilo of cleaned mackerel (filleted and boned), 1 tin of peas and carrots, 3 cooked potatoes, Pastry, 1½ cups of white sauce.

Line a buttered casserole with the pastry. Roll up the fillets of fish after boning, seasoning each one with salt and pepper. Put in a layer of sliced potatoes, then a layer of peas and carrots, next the rolled mackerels, then more peas and carrots, then potatoes, seasoning each layer by turn. Pour over the sauce. Cover with pastry. Make a slit in the top of the pastry to let the steam escape. Mashed potatoes can be used instead of pastry.

Mackerel Salad

Left-over mackerels from lunch make a very hearty salad for supper. Remove the flesh from the bone. Sprinkle with lemon juice. Gently mix this fish with cold diced potatoes, sliced red radishes, dill pickles, chopped green onion, chopped parsley, and mayonnaise. Serve on lettuce garnished with a slice of tomato or pickled beetroot.

BRIDGE

SOLVING CONTEST

By JERUSALEMITE

(6) West dealer, North-South vulnerable. The bidding was:

West	North	East	South
1H	1S	—	?

You, South, hold:
S. 2, *H.* 5 4 3,
D. Q 10 9 7 5 4 3, *C.* 6 5.
What do you bid?

(7) West dealer, both sides vulnerable. The bidding was:

West	North	East	South
1C	—	1H	?

You, South, hold:
S. A Q 5, *H.* K Q 8,
D. A 5 3, *C.* K 10 6 3.
What do you bid?

(8) North dealer, North-South vulnerable. The bidding was:

North	East	South	West
1NT	3S	?	

You, South, hold:
S. 2, *H.* K Q 9 6,
D. A Q 9 2, *C.* A Q 8 5.
What do you bid?

(9) East dealer, both sides vulnerable, East-West 40 on score.

East	South	West	North
1D	Db	3D	—
—	?		

You, South, hold:
S. A J 9 7, *H.* 9,
D. K 2, *C.* K Q 10 8 6 3.
What do you bid?

(10) North dealer, North-South vulnerable and 60 on score.

North	East	South	West
1D	—	?	

You, South, hold:
S. A Q 4, *H.* A J 7,
D. K 9 5, *C.* K Q 8 4.
What do you bid?

— — —

Our readers are requested, please, to forward their correspondence to the Tel Aviv office of the *POST*, clearly marked "BRIDGE" on the top of the envelope. Last day of entries for the February set of problems is Sunday, February 15.

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LAND TENURE IN ISRAEL

THE LAND SYSTEM IN PALESTINE: HISTORY AND STRUCTURE. By A. Granott. Eyre & Spottiswoode. London. 319 pp. 21s.

By ELIAS M. EPSTEIN

This work, the fruit of 12 years' research, by the chairman of the Keren Kayemet Leisrael, will undoubtedly be recognized as the standard reference on the subject. It appeared first in Hebrew just about the time that Palestine was undergoing its transition to Israel, and thus fittingly marks the liquidation of an era, to which a sudden end came, though the forces propelling the change had been in operation for nearly a century.

The range of this study is the entire period since before the Arab conquest, up to and beyond the British Mandatory phase, until the very eve of the British evacuation. Hence a complete picture is given of the very interesting and often profound development which the land system underwent.

Arab Feudalism

The author traces the early origins of the attitude to land and its form of ownership, and the decisive part played by religion in Moslem countries, since the rise of Islam. We learn of the prevalence of feudalism, the constant and unequal struggle between landlord and peasant in which the authorities, even in modern times, shared the spoils, largely the cause of the corruption associated with the Ottoman Empire up to the First World War.

Though politics have no place in what is essentially a scientific text-book, the picture drawn of the conditions in which the precious source of subsistence was exploited and abused by oppression, harsh taxation, insecurity, conscription, and usurious loans, is a strange commentary on the violent opposition of the Arab ruling class to the democratic progressive ideas introduced by the Jews.

It would indeed be well if those who, from humanitarian motives, are concerned about the problem of the Arab refugees, were to read here how these same people were treated by those who, then and now, profess to speak for them. Even the coming of the Mandatory Government did not spell full relief for the peasant cultivators, barely emerged from serfdom, since again political factors entered into State calculations, and the tendency was to side with the rich and the powerful. We note how the wealthy Wakf endowments arose, giving control to their ecclesiastical heads over the lives and fortunes of the Moslem communities. Originally intended for philanthropic and educational purposes, these trusts became vehicles of prestige and coercion; through the patronage they were able to command, political privileges were secured and it is known that they were usually administered by family relations. How the guardians of these trusts construed their duty will be recalled by all familiar with the rule of Haj Amin el Husseini.

Wide Canvas

All aspects of land ownership and tenure, its distribution, its agricultural, urban, and territorial character, as well as its history and economic factors, are described with painstaking detail. The labour involved must have been enormous and one may confidently assert that every known source on the subject was consulted, and every authority examined in order to produce a comprehensive and dependable guide. All students in this field will have to acquaint themselves with the contents of a work which traverses the centuries and embraces all that is fit to be said.

Jewish Land Reform

While the historical frame made it necessary to devote the bulk of the volume to the Moslem era in Palestine, the Jewish land system is naturally fully described. As a result, the differences between the old and the new systems emerge. Among Jews there were no really large landowners, and the great bulk of Jewish property was worked. The Jewish National Fund leasehold, which the Jewish Colonization Association also adopted, was based on enlightened principles in the interest of the lessee, without prejudice to the public rights represented by the paramount owner. The JNF land system is one of the characteristic features of Zionist settlement in this country, and undoubtedly it facilitated the various new social forms of co-operative and communal village society.

Granott

This up-to-date land reform, existing parallel with the old traditional and backward customs of the Arabs, constituted a threat to the hierarchy of Sheikhs and Mukhtars, and largely explains their hostility to the returning Jewish settlers. Inevitably, however, the older forms, under the Mandatory Government, impinged upon the innovations. The uneconomic and retrogressive Mesha'a status, which was a kind of collective ownership of many parts, none of which was permanently definable, hampered Jewish development, for even the J.N.F. was at times obliged to purchase such Mesha'a land. Another handicap, indeed reverse, well brought out by the author, was the fragmentation of ownership in many villages, where each family owned small areas, sometimes just strips, and the sale of a tract necessitated separate transactions with each individual.

Legal Aspects

A special chapter deals with the legal development of land ownership, with *Miri* and *Mulk* differences and the like. No doubt the Knesset will soon remove many anachronisms, but the legacy of an outworn system of real estate property, can only gradually be reformed.

It is interesting to observe how economic factors operate irrespective of racial or religious land laws. In one passage the author refers to the "detached" areas of a village, lands not adjacent to the main holdings of the villagers. This is now the practice of many Jewish settlements in the Emek Jezreel, Galilee, or the Sharon, which work stretches of land in the Negev or the Shefelah on short period leases.

In summarizing the protracted and often anti-social evolution of the land system in Palestine during the Moslem hegemony, the book provides the student and general research worker with a ready handbook and guide. For the architects of our future land law it serves as a useful background. But there are still not a few countries in which the problems and conditions analysed here still prevail, with little if any change. For those countries it would be a distinct advantage, from a practical standpoint, to have this work translated into Arabic.

RUTH BAMBERGER: "CATS"
A gouache from the artist's current exhibition at the Jerusalem Artists House. Photo by Braun

Two Leaders of Labour

TURIM (Columns). By David Remez. Am Oved, Tel Aviv. 380 pp.
BIKHTAV UV'AL PE (Writings and Speeches). By Yosef Sprinzak. Israel Labour Party, Tel Aviv. 451 pp.

Two builders of Israel's Labour — one, unhappily, no longer with us — here present a running commentary on the trials and tests which confronted the Jewish reconstruction effort in what was, up till May 1948, Palestine. Both commentaries are in the form of selections of addresses, articles, discussions, travel impressions, and appreciation of comrades-in-arms, both living and deceased.

Sprinzak

Remez

Like two mothers, Remez and Sprinzak accompany the Zionist Movement, almost from its inception, and watch it grow; sound occasional warnings against the dangers (unemployment, economic and political crises); register restrained satisfaction at achievements (settlement, creativeness), and with suitable restraint celebrate its coming of age and subsequent maturity.

Mr. Sprinzak, the Speaker of the Knesset, is mostly concerned with the need for stability and strength of organization. Remez with *kibbush avoda*, "conquest of work," grasping every opportunity to urge the injection of Jewish labour into all branches of agriculture and industry.

Both are witness of continuous alertness in the country and abroad; they never lose sight of the ultimate aim: Jewish self-sufficiency in a Jewish commonwealth. Not an event is permitted to go by unnoticed: there is always the merciless yet confident appraisal of the situation, with its consequent analysis: the immediate reaction, and the suggested solution.

Both Remez and Sprinzak always considered themselves as part of the endeavour. Their principal pronoun is "we" — a use by no means only editorial, reflecting the longings and the vision of their generation of Socialist-Zionists.

Turning over the thousand pages of these two volumes, the reader is given an insight into the personalities of these two men as part of the Jewish consciousness and of the active work carried out in Israel for some forty years. Remez could be lyrical at times and in a Hebrew that is precise, concise and chipped from the old block of Biblical and post-Biblical language — as in his travel impressions which make up a section of his book — while Mr. Sprinzak's volume is studded with astoundingly prophetic utterances, amidst anxieties that wisdom tempers and invincible faith overcomes.

MENAHEM HURWITZ

THE WORLD OF VERSE

A LITTLE TREASURY OF WORLD POETRY. Edited by Hubert Creekmore. Scribners, New York. 904 pp.

This age will be recorded in the history of literature as one rich in translations — and the causes will surely be traced to the international situation (see the poet Rolfe Humphries on "Translation in Revival," in New World Writing, New American Library of World Literature). The outstanding organized effort of late has, of course, been The Penguin Classics, which have enriched us with fresh versions of Homer, Dante, Chaucer, Cervantes, and others.

Mr. Creekmore's addition to the "Little Treasury" series is "a thing of beauty and a joy" filled with pleasant surprises. It carries on the tradition of catholicity of taste established by Mark Van Doren's "Anthology of World Poetry": all the nations in that volume are again represented (except for the English and Americans), but the new selection also includes Arakanese, Estonian, Latin-American, and a wider selection from Scandinavian and Slavonic poets.

Hebrew Poetry

Israel has been so busy bringing all branches of world literature into the Hebrew fold that it has neglected the important need of presenting her renaissance to the large world of English readers. Modern Hebrew (and Yiddish) are somewhat slightly represented: the poets are Bialik, Tchernichovsky, Frishman, Fichman, Shlonsky, Rachel, and Alterman; and among the translators whose names will be familiar to POST readers are Herbert Howarth, Dov Vardi, and Sholom J. Kahn. (Incidentally, it comes as a shock to find the names of Bialik and Frishman transposed beneath their photographs.)

But Mr. Creekmore had to use what he found, and the broad range of his selections necessarily implied a certain superficiality. More important is the good taste he exhibited in maintaining a high level of quality. The emphasis here is on the modern poet and modern style of translation, though the classics are well represented. Such Swinburnian Victorians as Gilbert Murray and Edmund Gosse have disappeared; and among those who add to the contemporary flavour of the feast are, to name only a few, John Peale Bishop, C. M. Bowra, Babette Deutsch, T. S. Eliot, Christopher Isherwood, C. Day Lewis, Louis MacNeice, Sean O'Faolain, Frederic Prokosch, Allen Tate, W. B. Yeats, and the editor himself.

The example and spirit of Ezra Pound are strong here, in the freedom, when necessary, from rhyme and conventional forms and in the striving towards inspired "re-creation," which Mr. Creekmore stresses in his excellent Introduction. Certain other tendencies are noteworthy: an increased number of collaborations (as Stephen Spender, with Frances Cornford, J. B. Leishman, and others); poets translating themselves; and more "natives" of the various cultures: notably the modern Asiatic nations, rendering their own — as against the earlier situation in which such alien world of language and imagery were made known to us almost exclusively by Anglo-Saxon students (for example, Arthur Waley for the Chinese).

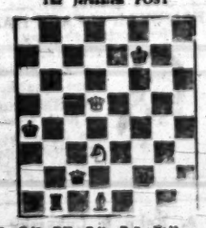
One gifted translator can open up whole worlds (see what Pound does for the Provencal, and Stork for the various Scandinavian tongues). This happy collection of living collaborators should encourage our own talents to perform a like service for modern Hebrew poetry.

S. J. KAHN

Chess

FEBRUARY, 6, 1953.

PROBLEM No. 718
L. Hillel, Britannia Illu
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem POST



K7; Qd5; Rf3; Bd1; Bd7; Kd3. (6)
Kc6. Qc5; Rb1; Kb1; Pb6. (5)
Mate in Two.

ENDGAME No. 36
Kf1; Rd8; Bf2; Kc1; Pc5, d3, d4, e7. (8)
Kd5; Qa6; Ra5, Rb6; Bf8; Kc6; Pa7, b4, b5, b7, d7, g7. (12)
See Remarks.

The composer of No. 718 has been absent from "Active Service" for some time. We are glad to see him back on duty with a perfectly constructed Miniature.

The position of endgame No. 36 was the subject of a bet between two club members. Said white: "I am going to play Ke2 and your Queen is lost." Replied black: "I bet you a packet of cigarettes that Her Majesty will stay with us." The bet was accepted, and we leave it to our solvers to decide who enjoyed the cigarettes.

MOSCOW, 1952

Grandmaster Paul Keres, former USSR champion, made a poor showing in the 20th championship. In the 16th round he met Master Lipnitsky, and trying to improve his score, developed a wild attack. The end was however by no means favourable for the Grandmaster, as will be seen from the game below.

Game No. 372

White: Keres	Black: Lipnitsky
1.e4 e5 2.Kf3 d5 3.Kxd5 Kf6 4.c4 Kxd5? (an unusual move in tournament practice) 5.cd! (sacrificing his pawn. White aims at paralysing Black's undeveloped pieces and weakening his opponent's King's bank) 5...c6 6.d4 cd (The key move. 7.dc ed is equalising the game) 7.Kxd5!? (From now on the game becomes very sharp). 7...cd 8.Bxd4 Qb6 9.Bf4 (In view of the threat Ke7+, Black's position seems very dangerous. By temporarily sacrificing a piece, Lipnitsky halts the attack and gains the initiative) 9...dc 10.Bd3 (Now White wins some positions time by simple threatening Qb5+) 10...Ke6 11.Rxc7+ Kf7 12.0-0 Kxd7 13.Rxc6 Qb4 14.Re3 hc 15.Rb1 e5 (White has no sufficient equivalent for his material losses. Black has a definite positional advantage). 16.c4 d4 17.Bc2 Qd6 18.Rb2 Qb8 19.Re1 Ke6 20.Be5 Kd5! 21.Qd3 Qa8 22.Re5 b6 (all Black's pieces will now be brought into the battle and White's defence becomes inevitable). 23.Bf6 gf 24.Re1 b6 25.Qc2 Bf5 26.Rb3 d3 27.Bd3 (Black has apparently overlooked this move. After 27...Bd3 28.Qe4+ Kg7 29.Qd7+ Kg8 30.Re8 Bf5 31.Qe7 (White has good chances of defending his position). 27...Qc8 28.Rf3 Bb4 29.Rd1 Re8 30.Qb2 Re5 31.h3 Qe8 32.Qd2 Kg7 33.Qf4 Bg8 34.Rg1 Re7 35.Re8 Re8 36.Rg5+ Kg6 37.Qg3+ Kh7, and White resigned in the next two moves.

SOLUTIONS

Problem 712 (Goldsmith): 1.Re6—2.Re7+; 1...Kxe5 2.Kg4c6 1...Kg4f5 2.Kxb6 1...Ke7 2.Re6+.

Endgame 33 (Fischer) (Muller): 1...Bxd5! 2.bc5 bc5 3.Re7 Bd3+ 4.Ke5, Be4 5.Re5 Ba2 6.Re7 Bb3 7.Kf5 Ba2 Draw.

Problem 713 (Mark): Correct(?) intention: 1.Kg6? Kxe4 2.Kxe6 Kxf7 3.Ke7 Ke5. Cook: 1.Bb4 Bxb4+ 2.Ke5 Kb3 3.b5 Kxb5 4.Kd5 Kxc6 5.Re1 Kb5 3...Kxa7+.

Endgame 34 (Rinse): 1.f7 Kf1 2.Kb3 Kf2 3.Rg5 Kxe4+ 4.Kb4 Kxf5 5.b7 and wins.

Problem 714 (Kluczynski): 1.Rg7 — 2.Kb6+ (a3) 2.Kb5; 1...Kb6d 1.Kxb6 Kxe5, c5) 2.Kb5) (Kb6d, Kb5) Kc11+

NOTE ON XMAS CONTEST: We are indeed sorry to disappoint Dr. Bodisch, but in making out the results, we have unfortunately overlooked the solution submitted by Mr. U. Grobstat of Mevaseret, which proved to be the second correct solution. He therefore shares honours with our already announced winner.

Classic Best-Seller

The Oxford University Press has found out that of the 530 titles in its World's Classics series, Palgrave's "Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics" still has the biggest sale; it was first published in 1861. (It is not generally known that Palgrave was of Jewish descent; his grandfather was Meyer Cohen, a stock broker, and his father, the historian Sir Francis Palgrave). On the other hand, the 50 leading titles of the Everyman Library include not a single work by Scott who is virtually unread in England today. In the Penguin Classics series, the Odyssey (transl. E.V. Rieu) and the Golden Ass of Apuleius (transl. R. Graves) have an unprecedented record of sales.

Stamp of the Week

The Portuguese were the sea navigators in those stirring days around 1450 when the ends of the earth were the goal and treasure was seized where you found it.

Today Portugal honours some of her early adventurers with a set of stamps almost as colourful as the lives of the men they portray. Alvaro Fernandes, on the right of the stamp illustrated sailed half way to the Cape of Good Hope in a tiny ship. Going ashore to take on water and food he was attacked by Africans and a poisoned arrow hit him and forced him to break off the trip.

Set of five costs 1/d in London.

London Express Service

A MODERN STAR CHAMBER

RUSSIAN PURGE AND THE EXTRACTION OF CONFESSION. By F. Beck and W. Godin. Hurst and Blackett, London. 222 pp. 10/6.
HISTOIRE DES DEMOCRATIES POPULAIRES. By Francois Fejtoe. Collections "Esprit", Paris. 448 pp.

By ZEEV LAQUEUR

"Russian Purge" is the most important contribution so far to the topical endeavour to explain the one phenomenon which is now regarded both as something unique in human history and typical for Stalinism.

The authors are a Soviet historian and a German scientist, who had first-hand opportunity to study the purge as its victims, being confined in Soviet prisons. Yet they report very little about their personal experiences while attempting to find a rational explanation for what happened to them and millions of other human beings. They examine no less than 17 theories, only two of which can be dismissed out of hand: the sunspot theory (attributing the purge to an increase in the number of sunspots), and the assumption that those arrested were really guilty or suspected of any crime against the powers in being (i.e. the official Soviet theory). But there appears to be a grain of truth in all other theories starting with the "Snowball Theory" and ending with the "Labour Force Theory."

Purpose of Trials

Nobody inside the Soviet Union believed the confession, and the GPU judges were among the most cynical in this respect. But they required clear proof of individual guilt not only for foreign consumption but also for their own people, to satisfy their own ideological sense of justice.

The country demanded in increasing measure genuine democracy, but the secret police had to justify its existence and the ever growing part it was playing in the state machine, a justification for the continuation of dictatorship and the transformation into a totalitarian state. The technique of extracting confessions was after all a very minor aspect: it can safely be assumed that the secret police in every totalitarian state would succeed in extracting such confessions by using varying means of physical and mental torture, and mainly by using the "conveyor system," the systematic prevention of sleep by protracted interrogation during weeks and months. The Gestapo never cared to go to such lengths because it did not need confessions, but there can be hardly any doubt that it would have succeeded in the same way.

More Fiction Than Facts

The charges were almost invariably fantastic: it can be assumed that not less than three million people were charged with and admitted attempting to assassinate Stalin — and several hundred thousands of them were later released! The authors tell us that the arrested cooperated in producing the needed "legend." There were real artists in this line among the prisoners who were often moved from cell to cell by the magistrates for the purpose.

The golden rule was "as much fiction and as few facts as possible" in preparing a confession. Foreigners were of course all suspect, and the closer one's ideology was to that of the Soviet Union, the greater was the danger for those involved—a trait very characteristic of the regime. The regime seemed deeply to distrust any loyalty based on political conviction and preferred to rely on bonds of material interest. *All idealism was suspect.*

Mr. Fejtoe's book, published by the leftist Catholic and "neutralist" group known as "Esprit," also deals prominently with the various political trials and purges in the people's democracies up to the arrest of Slansky and his comrades, but it also deals with other aspects, political and economic, of the development in the satellite states.

Among the many books published on this subject in recent years, it certainly gives the most balanced account of happenings there: it is not the fault of the author that the turnover of leading personalities in these parts happens to be too swift for all but writers in daily papers.

THE NEW SOVIET EMPIRE

RUSSIA AND HER COLONIES. By Walter Kolarz. George Philip and Son, London. 235 pp. 25/-.

Communist propagandists have always believed that the best form of defence is attack, so it is perhaps not surprising that though they talk incessantly about "the Imperialist Powers," the U.S.S.R. possesses the greatest empire in the world today; and while the Western powers are slowly but steadily divesting themselves of dependencies, Russia is increasing both the number of her colonies and the tightness of her control over them.

Mr. Kolarz's book covers almost entirely new ground in a sparsely documented field of enquiry. It is somewhat forbidding at first glance, but the persevering reader will be rewarded with a fascinating picture of some of the least known corners of the world.

Russia's initial continental expansion took place at the same time as the main oversea expansion of the Western European peoples, but the effect of the two movements differed in an important respect: while many European nations were constantly losing the most enterprising members of their younger generations in the process of colonization, the Russians "invested their manpower almost exclusively for the benefit of their own people". Mr. Kolarz makes it clear that the motivating force behind Russian expansionist policy was the idea of "mobile frontiers", not as is frequently thought the urge to the seas. Thus Russia did not aim to become a power in the Pacific; rather her Pacific policy emerged largely accidentally as the result of her conquest of Siberia.

Oppression of Moslem Peoples

As well as outlining the history of the better-known republics such as the Ukraine, Byelorussia and the Baltic Soviets, the author inquires into the mysteries of Soviet Central Asia, North and Trans-Caucasia, and the Tartars and Bashkirs of Inner Russia. The depressing story of the Moslem peoples of Central Asia — a tale of forced collectivization, Communist insistence on the production of cotton instead of grain regardless of the economic interests of the local population, and the elimination of all cultural freedom including local language and literature — might well act as a warning to their brethren in the Middle East who today consider themselves victims of western imperialism.

National Problems

Apart from "linguistic nationalism," the three other nationalist tendencies which the Soviet regime has always tried to stamp out are "federalist nationalism," or the attempt of a weaker nationality to enter into closer relationship with one or several other non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union; "economic nationalism" such as the resistance to collectivization of agriculture in the 1930s; and "religious nationalism".

Mr. Kolarz devotes a part of his prefatory remarks on Russian colonization in general to pointing out the absence of racial pride and prejudice which marks both Imperial and Bolshevik policy and which he maintains is the result of centuries of racial intermixture. This may be substantially correct, but it accords oddly with his subsequent account of the treatment of the Jewish people in the Soviet Union. On the whole, however, he writes with fairness and accuracy, and the fact that he has relied entirely on Soviet cources for his information makes his account all the more impressive and convincing.

ANDREW BOYD

American Jewish Archives

One of the largest collections of Americana about Jews has been obtained and classified by the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion at Cincinnati. The collection contains about 300,000 separate documents and source materials, including data on virtually every Jewish family of the colonial period.

Life and Letters

W.A. Stewart

The recent death at the age of 70, of Mr. W.A. Stewart will be regretted by his many friends in the country. On completion of his technical and art studies, he became teacher of arts and crafts in the Education Department of Egypt. In 1930 he was appointed Supervisor of Technical Education in Palestine and, during the last war, Controller of Light Industries.

Both the Jewish and Arab sectors benefited largely from his personal devotion and his gifts as an educator who did not confine his activities to schools. His lectures at the Bezalel Museum and his promotion of improved methods in local arts and crafts will be gratefully remembered.

The Brothers Tharaud

Jerome Tharaud died last week in Paris at the age of 78. Both he and his brother, Jean, who died last April, were members of the French Academy. In their lifelong literary partnership they were remarkably prolific in producing novels and travel books. Their novels on Jewish subjects caused much controversy at the time of publication: they included "L'Ombre de la Croix" (1917), "Un Royaume de Dieu" (1920), and "Quand Israel est Roi."

Kibbuts Library

A library named after the late Rabbi Robert (Reuven) Marcus was dedicated in Kibbutz Netzer near Beer Ya'acov last week by the World Jewish Congress, of which Dr. Marcus had been a member. An American, Dr. Marcus served in the U.S. Army in world war two as an army chaplain. He had assisted the "Kibbutz Buchenwald" group, escorted them to Israel and remained with them until they founded Kibbutz Netzer. He died two years ago, at the age of 41, and bequeathed a legacy to the settlement. Present at the ceremony were Dr. A. Tartakover, of the W.J.C. and Miss Anadele Riley, librarian of the U.S. library in Tel Aviv.

Literary Prize Winners

Three American writers have received the fourth annual book awards, sponsored by the American publishing industry. The awards went to Ralph Ellison, for his first novel, "Invisible Man" which deals with problems of a young Negro in present-day America; to Bernard Devoto, for his "Course of Empire", the third book in an historical trilogy on the exploration of America; and to Archibald MacLeish for his "Collected Poems, 1917-52."

Of Women and Olives

The Nov. 3 issue of "Winners and Sinners," a New York Times "bulletin of second-guessing," offers this bit of advice:

"The press agencies recognize only three types of women: beautiful, pretty and attractive. The classification is similar to the grading of olives, under which colossal means not bad size, mammoth means medium, and large means pretty damn small. Moreover, the agencies feel obliged always to slap one of their adjectives on a woman. Thus: 'George Edward Grumpner x x was convicted today of deliberately killing his wife x x so he could marry a pretty New York secretary.'

Now, one man's dish is another man's dog. Beauty, prettiness and attractiveness are subjective judgments. Why not drop them and stick to objective reporting?".

Problem Solved

The New York Yiddish daily "Morgen Journal" has been amalgamated with "Der Tag." IMA reports. In order not to hurt the feelings of its religious readers, the "Morgen Journal" will appear under the name of "Der Tag" on Shabbat.

TALE OF A CHINESE GIRL

A MANY SPLENDOURED THING. By Han Suyin. Cape, London. 384 pp. 15s.

Mrs. Han writes in the first person, using her own name. She is—at least in the story—a Chinese doctor in her middle thirties describing her love affair in a Hong Kong setting, a small British settlement overcrowded with refugees, and Chungking, during the victorious advance of Mao. It is one of the books that leave the reader with a bitter taste in the mouth, and many doubts assailing the mind.

Mrs. Han is clever and writes racy, sometimes beautiful English—indeed her mother, at least in the book, is an Englishwoman. Her descriptions are competent and some of her characters alive, though bordering on caricature. She does not, however, succeed in explaining her Chinese family or friends to us. They remain mysterious, actuated by thought-processes and feelings so alien as to seem completely arbitrary to us. Her own story, embarrassingly frank and explicit, does not reveal much more than a passionate and mystically inclined nature.

The book grips less by the somewhat sentimental story than by the many sidelights shed on conditions in China. The various ways of life in the slums of Hong Kong, in a traditional family palace in Chungking, among the young Communists and old converts are made most interesting. The factual descriptions of such things as a moon-feast on a boat-restaurant, or the treatment of lepers, or hospital experiences are told in an unemotional modern style that makes them impressive.

The story is very slender. Mrs. Han, the widow of a Kuomintang general, trained as a doctor in England, has an affair with an English newspaper correspondent, who has a wife and children at home, and Tory affiliations. After some months of bliss he is killed in Korea.

PAULA ARNOLD

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